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the Federal Republican.

the edification of the public,
it is not amiss to string together
some of the recent egregious
representations of the democra-
tists. In the first number of
the letters in the American
who has designation by which
him, but who is still going
his labour—we find the fol-

the conclusion of the late
republicanism has made steady
in the State of Maryland.
year has the majority im-
in the House of Delegates, un-
that it has become so great as
balance the weight of the fe-
deralists." They had no major-
ity seven years, until last fall.

the House of Delegates, at the
session of 1813, seemed resolv-
to thwart their designs, [those of
general government] and in off-
fence, refused to pass a bill, al-
though Baltimore to tax herself for
own defence." But strange as
may appear, he immediately pro-
posed to contradict it himself by ad-
vancing that the federalists did pass
a bill—and that the senate it was,
democratic senate, which reject-

the same number, ye gracious
gentleman what a conception! he at-
tributes "the capture of Washing-
ton, and the burning of the Capitol,"
the federalists of Maryland!!! If
any body can be found to believe
in such miserable stuff, it surpasses any
degradation of the human intellect.

Every candid man of every party
admits that disaster to the back-
wardness, rashness, and obstinacy
of the then Secretary of War. Our
fellow townsman, than
no man is better informed, or
more to be confided in, has conclu-
sively and abundantly proved this
address to the public upon
the subject. Between himself, who
commanded the military district, in-
cluding Maryland, and the veteran
of the Revolution, his uncle, who
was then Governor of Maryland,
there existed every inducement and
incentive to a cordial and efficient co-
operation, that could be combined
for the happiest fortune. So little
truth is there in the writer's
assertion, that a proper concert
was wanting between the general
and state governments. Another
convincing proof of the misrepresen-
tation, is to be found in the immense
amount of money expended in the
defence of the State by the federa-
lists, which amounted to about four
hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
of which the general govern-
ment, by the bye, has not as yet re-
imbursed a sum equal to twice the
amount of the interest.

"A BYESTANDER."

In the American of Thursday,
transcends all the rest, in silly and
unsubstantiated assertions. In his arti-
cle, in which he bitterly censures
some imaginary errors in this paper
of Tuesday's date, and for which
he objects it was got up, we have
the following statement, at the ac-
curacy of which the reader will be
amused or amused.
"The federalists have had all three
branches of the government for the
last twenty years, but two; the de-
mocratic party ten; and for eight
years the political complexion of
the two Houses was different."

Bless us, how times goes with this
man! Here we have a period of
thirty eight years distributed be-
tween the reigns of the two parties.
This would carry us back into the
revolutionary war, a date long before
any thing like the present bickerings
were conceived.

Another unblushing misstatement,
is a wilful alteration of a passage in
our paper of Tuesday. He pretends
to quote from it, as follows—"at the
time of the Declaration of War, and
the disorders of the mob, (had this
critic any hand in creating the mob?)
there existed a complete democratic
control in all the branches of gov-
ernment EXCEPT THE SENATE."

Now if the reader will take the
trouble to recur to our paper, he
will find that this man has intensi-

onally borrowed the concluding
words in his capitals from the pre-
ceding sentence, at the expense of
disregarding a period which divided
them, a capital which marked the
beginning of the new sentence, and
of rendering the latter sense void of
meaning. It runs thus—"Except
the Senate, the other branches had
succeeded federalists," the very op-
posite of what his foul play ascribes
to us.

The next passage he censures is
the following. The parenthesis in
it is his own.

"Here certainly it is seen, that
the democratic growth was so fee-
ble and unsubstantial, that before
these two occurrences intervened
it had been overpowered by federal
strength. It is equally apparent
that after a temporary privation of
the office of the Governor and House
of Delegates—the federalists not
only regained these branches but the
Senate also, of which they had been
longer dispossessed (they had the
House of Delegates in 1808, the re-
publicans regained their ascendancy
in 1809; they had been dispossessed
of their Senate in 1801, regained in
1816.) since then they have unin-
terruptedly held all THREE branches,
during seven years of annual
elections of the House and Govern-
ment all last winter."

The latter part of our phraseolo-
gy, is hastily and too generally ex-
pressed; but it is plain, that there
prevalent no design to misstate. The
Senate, who are explicitly admitted
and represented, in our article com-
mented upon to have been democra-
tic at the commencement of the
term alluded to, could not, in the
nature of things, have become federa-
list till the end of their official pe-
riod, nor could we be understood to
mean it. We have not leisure to
day to take up his remaining impu-
tation, but will notice it on Monday.

*General Winder.

We will now finish what we had
to say respecting BYESTANDER.

He is altogether unformed in
his dates of the acts of Maryland,
laying off the congressional districts,
which, in addition to what we re-
marked in our last, proves him a
random writer. The first was pass-
ed at November session 1790. The
second the year following, and not
in 1793 as he asserts. The third
and last was passed in 1805, and not
in 1802. We find on examination,
that we were misinformed, in be-
lieving the law as it now stands,
however ill it is adapted to express
the whole voice of the federalists,
was altered from that of 1791—
The districts have remained un-
changed for nearly thirty years.—
But in the investigation, we have
made, we have discovered what most
probably was the foundation of the
error, and conveys the same impu-
tations as if none had been commit-
ted, so far as respects the unfairness
of the democrats, in the formation
of electoral districts, when they had
it in their power. The same law
of 1805 arranged the state into new
districts, for the choice of electors
of President and Vice President.—
A bare perusal of the manner in
which they acquitted themselves of
this duty, will induce every one to
think them well entitled to all and
more than we said about the con-
gressional districts. It will be seen,
that, by dividing counties and ap-
plying remote ones together, they suc-
ceeded in adjusting a plan, which
ensures them seven electors out of
eleven, leaves only two certain to
the federalists, and two doubtful.—
The preceding law of 1795 was a
pretty fair and impartial enactment.
Yet how long have not the federa-
lists borne the gross oppression of
the present scheme?—ib.

A new writer on the Calvert elec-
tion, has appeared in the Ameri-
can, under the signature of CARO.
His argument in favour of compell-
ing the disfranchised voters to dis-
close their ballots is rather unique.
He urges, that because, if a man give
an illegal vote, under a false impres-
sion of his qualification, he does not
render himself liable to the penalty
of the election law, he does not, by
declaring the names of those for
whom he voted, testify against him-
self. He wots not the cause in which
he is engaged so rickety, we should
be surprised at such a fallacy escap-
ing a writer of equal discernment.—

It is obvious, that the voter, by dis-
closing for whom he voted, testifies
to the most material fact; available
against him on a prosecution for the
penalty. It is not necessary, that
the testimony required of a witness,
should have more than a tendency
to criminate him, or to enable him
to refuse to answer. If the answer
is calculated to make out only part
of the case against him, he has a right
to object to it. But in the instance
we have in view, the answer would
raise a complete presumption of
guilt, to be repelled only by counter
proof of his mistake and innocent in-
tention, a circumstance not easily
established in many cases and par-
ticularly in such as this.

He further affirms, that it was ad-
mitted in debate, that a witness
might be examined as to his age, and
every thing necessary to make him
a qualified voter. In the first place
the assertion of an anonymous and
unknown writer cannot be received
as equivalent to fact, in a matter so
improbable and questionable as this.
Secondly, the admission could have
no application to the passing cir-
cumstances, as the house unlawfully
and tyrannically decided, that no
question should be put to the voters,
but for whom they had voted, and is
on this account more improbable.

But a conclusive answer is, that
if a person, were positively to swear
to his disqualification, instead of ac-
cusing himself, he would testify in a
manner, which, if true, would ex-
empt him from all penalty. By the
election law of this state, a person,
having no right to vote any where,
renders himself obnoxious to no pe-
nalty, by voting. It is to such cases
as James Gray's, that the penalty
attaches.

Nor is there any analogy, as is al-
leged, between asking a man, de-
clared by the house not entitled to a
vote, for whom he voted, which, if
answered would be a direct admissi-
on of the basis and cause of incur-
ring the penalty, and the collateral
circumstances of age and indirect
particulars, not in themselves bear-
ing features of the criminal offence,
but to be remotely connected with
it by other chains of evidence.—ib.

A singular item of economy is an-
nounced in the Annapolis democra-
tical paper. The last war had evinced
the necessity of a deposit of arms
and military equipments in this city,
and a temporary armory was accord-
ingly provided. It appears from the
statement of that paper, that the
establishment was continued till the
first of last month, and then discon-
tinued—for what reason, but to
make a boastful and empty display
of economy, we are at a loss to im-
agine. The whole annual expense
was but six hundred and eighty dol-
lars; to save which, this city has
been deprived of a necessary re-
source for any military emergency.
It is true, there is no prospect of
such an occurrence being at hand,
but every wise government provides
seasonably and amply against great
evils, which, when they meet us in
an unprepared state, are either ir-
resistible or surmounted with diffi-
culty. We, therefore, say it, and
appeal to the people of every coun-
ty in the state, that this city is the
place which ought to contain the
great armory of the state. The
experience of the last war amply
proves we cannot rely for this on
the general government. Here is a
numerous population to protect it.
Here are daily and almost hourly
established conveyances, by land and
water, to every part of the state, by
which the arms and other military
requisites could be forwarded, with
the least delay and expense, where-
ever wanted. Nor is it of slight
consequence, that where immense
wealth is compacted, as in this city,
and liable to total pillage or des-
truction by a single disaster of a de-
cisive nature, the utmost means of
protection ought to be accumulated,
particularly when connected with
the other advantages we have point-
ed out. The arsenal, if not also
the barracks at Frederick, are use-
less. They are not situated suffi-
ciently centrally or conveniently to
navigation for any modern use; and
we have always believed, that such
establishments, when not necessary
for public service, are nuisances to
their immediate vicinity. We,
therefore, presume that the people
of Frederick would view their remo-
val without much regret. Annapo-

lis, whether the spoils of the armory
have been removed from this
place, is far too accessible and in-
secure for a general repository of the
implements of war; but we admit
that on that very account, it ought
to have a full supply for its own pro-
tection.

It has often been said, that the
people of the other parts of the state
sincerely wish this city to possess
and enjoy every thing, which tend-
s to her security, wealth and improve-
ment; and we make no doubt, that
instead of seeing her despoiled of an
arsenal of the annual cost of six
hundred and eighty dollars, they
would wish to see her provided with
one of sufficient magnitude, to fur-
nish an unfailing resource to the
rest of the state. Suppose Balti-
more overrun and occupied by an
enemy, where else could the farmer
seek as convenient and good a mar-
ket? What would become of their
unsold produce and uncollected
debts? What would become of the
business and fortunes of their nu-
merous family connections. Their
sons and their daughters, who are
interwoven in our community? Will
they see the heart which circulates
the life blood of the state, stripped
of its protection, for the paltry sav-
ing of six hundred and eighty dol-
lars per annum? We believe there
never was an example of more odious
retrenchment than this, which
must recoil upon its contrivers.

Old but it seems, that the esta-
blishment was only increasing ex-
ecutive patronage, and keeping fede-
ral partisans in offices. And this
cruel intimation is thrown out, with
reference to an annual allowance of
the paltry sum of two hundred dol-
lars to the veteran, accomplished
and worthy Col. Waters, who re-
ceived his appointment as superin-
tendant from the ever to be lamented
governor Winder, who well knew his
merits.

But this is not all—the building
deemed most eligible at the same
expense, for the purpose of the ar-
senal, and accordingly rented as
such, happened to belong to general
Ridgely, who possesses so much prop-
erty in this city, and gen. Ridgely
happening afterwards to be elected
governor of the state, the rent, as
far as the Annapolis paper complains
of it, continued seventeen months
of his term, but was approved and
continued the next year by governor
Goldborough, and also by the pre-
sent executive during seven months.
Notwithstanding all this, want of
candor has resolved the matter into
patronage as far as respects col. Wa-
ters, and grasping self interest in
gov. Ridgely. Such unreasonable
and ungenerous imputations are not
likely to serve any cause; nor can
they affect, in the slightest degree,
the public opinion upon the subject.
But when we turn our eyes to the
very large sum engulphed in the
perverse measures pursued to sub-
vert the voice of the people in the
Calvert election, we are out of pa-
tience. The expense of the legis-
lature for the last session was esti-
mated at \$35,000; and we leave it
to the public to say how very con-
siderable a proportion of it must have
been occasioned by that fatal and
protracted obstinacy.—ib.

OLD MONTGOMERY.

We are mortified to learn that in
Montgomery five candidates have
offered on the Federal side. Of
these, four were regularly nomina-
ted, and the other had but five votes
of the committee. Under such cir-
cumstances, it is not less surprising
than deplorable, that a Federalist
could find any motive strong enough
to impel him to embarrass the county
arrangements and hazard the result,
which, but for this incident, would
be splendid. All the old causes of
irritation and contention had just
ceased, and those, whom the occur-
rences of a few years past had
alienated, were again approaching
each other in that eager and sincere
spirit, which is natural to brethren
of the same principle. Why should
they not, when not a shadow of dif-
ference remains? Ambition, and the
lust of official emolument have but
little place in the bosoms of the
Federalists of Montgomery. When,
therefore, they differ, it is only in
views of public expediency. Now
that these views are reunited, how
unfortunate is it, that any thing so
unexpected and dangerous as a fifth
candidate should spring up to dash

the general hopes? How very dif-
ferent a stand is it from that taken
by Frederick County. More discord
had long prevailed there, than ever
harassed Montgomery, but it has
vanished, and all are now united,
zealous and sanguine. The same
has taken place in Cecil and Alle-
gany.

The candidate not nominated has
been an uniform, active, and tried
Federalist, and possesses so much
good sense and intelligence, that the
public have a right to expect that he
will view the measure in a different
light, and withdraw. To gain a
victory, all our strength ought to be
embodied and exerted; and if it
should be more than necessary, it
will enhance the triumph. We have
had proof enough recently of the
danger of neglect and dissention.
To these causes is owing the present
necessity for extraordinary exertion;
and if they continue much longer,
no exertion whatever will avail. To
the list of official promotions, which
already contains the names of MUX-
MA and JOE ENNALLS, we may be
compelled to view in silence, a host
of other like conspicuous worthies
are added. If it were possible to
be defeated again, it might prove an
irrecoverable overthrow. What was
vindictively inflicted last winter
upon Calvert County, will, in such
case, be the common lot of all the
Federal and doubtful counties, with
less form or difficulty. Such altera-
tions in the representation, are
avowedly meditated by the Demo-
cratic party, as will, when adopted,
leave no animation, and scarcely a
name to Federalists.

Should our opponents succeed now
it will not be easy to prevent them
from gaining the Senate, at the next
election; and thus possessing both
branches, they will effect such radi-
cal transformations, as will disarm
and frustrate all opposition to their
will.—This is not a mere conjectural
suggestion.—It is a solemn warn-
ing, grounded upon the journals of
the legislature, as is known with the
details to those who have paid but a
slight attention to their proceedings.
It is therefore unnecessary to dis-
play the particulars here. The plan
is composed of several constituent
parts, whose combination will injure
friend and foe in several parts of the
state.

The gentleman alluded to is aware
of these considerations, and we
trust that all motives of rivalry or
personal hostility, if he is influenced
by any, will yield to the critical
condition of the election and its
consequences.—The motives of
ambition or interest are out of the
question; nor would they be best
gratified by persisting, if they even
existed.

This state of things and the
private sentiments for him, which
are habitual to us, inspire a lively
hope, that upon this occasion, he
will act the part, which, in our
humble opinion, is alone consistent
with what the party may justly ex-
pect from one, who has never
thrown an impediment in their way,
but in whom, on the contrary, they
have heretofore found a champion.

The same view of the case lies
before the Federalists of the coun-
ty. Whatsoever decision he may
make to rule his own conduct, they
will readily perceive the predomi-
nance, which the public cause ought
to have over private friendship and
attachment. If they suffer them-
selves to be guided by such an im-
pulse, they prefer in effect an indi-
vidual, however estimable, to their
country. To evince their partiality
for future occasions will not be
wanting, when it may be done with
no danger or inconvenience.—It
ought moreover to be the just pride
and precaution of a county, once so
celebrated for its unanimity and
patriotism, not to suffer the feuds
and contentions which have latterly
made such inroads upon it, entirely
to pass it over, without redemption
to those, whom they consider polit-
ically wrong.—ib.

It is dwelt upon by those, who at-
tempt to justify the proceedings on
the Calvert election, that the Dor-
chester delegation voted in favour
of the resolution, asserting the right
of the house to coerce the rejected
voters. They ought also to state
that the same gentlemen afterwards
changed their opinion, and voted,
that it should be at the discretion of
the parties whether to answer or not.

Of the \$5,000 dollars, the estimated expense of the last session, what a large proportion must that election have cost! We should like to see a fair estimate made from the votes and proceedings. The computation above mentioned, being only the ordinary amount of common years, was most probably exceeded. Either this must have been the case, or the other public business of the state must have suffered very great neglect. How easily might all the extraordinary expense have been saved, had the house at once, or in a convenient time, affirmed of set aside the election, as far as regards the disputed seats, without spending so much money and usurping forbidden power? The Calvert petition was brought forward on the 8th of December, and the proceedings growing out of it were not finally terminated until the 29th of January, an interval of almost two months. It is a fact, that is deserving of notice, that the majority exercised, among other prerogatives, the magnificent one of gagging the minority by the previous question, which, with their want of scruple about almost any point, might have made short work, if they had been so minded. They could however bring the business forward, whenever they pleased, and dispatched it with due deliberation and with justice to all, yet we have seen them straining the health of the members by unnecessarily protracted sessions, without refreshment or repose, when they wished to make a display of their power. How happened it then, that they chose to keep the business lingering two months? If two of their party had really been entitled to their seats, why did they deprive them so long of their right, leaving them of this long session, a remnant of only about one fortnight? Surely the federalists, by motions to adjourn at dinner time, as is complained of, and participating in the other numerous and varied propositions, which were offered, could not be chargeable with this injustice.

But the majority had pre-determined to break through the long established usage of hearing the testimony at their bar, and to consign that duty to a committee, accompanied with the extraordinary and unheard of order, to dismiss the witnesses, severally, as soon as the committee had examined them thereby putting it out of the power of the minority to investigate the correctness of the report of the state of the testimony made by the committee, should it be questioned in any instance in the house. Having gone thus far, why did they not adopt the proposal of the federalists, to send their committee into the election district complained of? How much expense would have been saved, by not dragging eighty or ninety witnesses to Annapolis, and keeping them there? On the score of their own principles there would have been no difference; to the treasury there is a mighty one. The committee might well have been spared from the house, as the party majority would be perfectly secure without their presence. The majority might have condescended to give the finances of the state at least this small portion of ease, after exhausting them by the refusal of their party to afford the state any thing like adequate protection during the war.—ib.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.
Apply to
Annapolis, Sept. 7
B. MEADE.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans court,
August 26, 1820.
On application by petition of Ann M. Minskey, administratrix of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.
Thomas Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.
Ann M. Minskey, Adm'r.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 7.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Calvert County.
Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds,
Gustavus Weems, Samuel Turner.

For Prince-George's.
Col. Francis M. Hall, George Semmes,
Thos. T. Somerville, Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick.
Alexander Warfield, Rob't G. M'Pherson,
Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester.
Benj. W. Leecompte, Michael Lucas,
Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson.

For Worcester.
Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Selby,
Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot.
John Goldsborough, Nich's Thomas,
Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman.

For Caroline.
Gen. Wm. Potter, James Houston,
Maj. R'd. Hughlett, Thos. Goldsborough.

For Allegany.
William Hilleary, William Reid,
Thomas Blair, John Scott.

For Montgomery.
Ephraim Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest,
William Darnes, Henry Harding.

For Cecil.
George B. Milligan, Nichs. Hyland of St.
Henry Stump, James Janney.

JOHN H. D. LANE.

Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
By MARY VOTERS.
Anne-Arundel county.
August 14.

WILLIAM WARFIELD.

Will be a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.
Aug. 26.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of this city, convened agreeably to notice, at the city assembly room, on Monday evening the 4th inst. Dr. William E. Pinkney was called to the chair, and Thomas J. Brice appointed secretary:

The meeting being organized, and its object explained by James F. Brice, Esq.

Col. HENRY MAYNARD, and ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esq. were put in nomination, and received the unanimous vote of the meeting:

Whereupon the following Resolutions were offered to the consideration of the meeting, and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to use all fair and honourable means to promote the election of the candidates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, Eastern Gazette, Fredericktown Herald, Star of Federalism, and Federal Republican.

WM. E. PINKNEY, chairman.

THOS. J. BRICE, sec'y.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN.
To draw the public attention from the abominable conduct of Tobias E. Stansbury in suppressing the resolution which passed the house last session in favour of Mr. Pindie, and others, and to weaken his testimony as much as possible, an attack has been made on him in the Eastern Star of the 29th of August. Among other falsehoods and barefaced assertions, this writer contends that in lieu of the state being indebted to Mr. P. \$195 50 that he justly owes the state \$465 87 1-2 and he goes on to state further, that in this manner the federalists exhaust the Treasury on their favourites. This democratic writer, and the present democratic council, are completely at variance, in their opinion on this subject, or the present council has committed a robbery on the people if there writer in the Star is correct; for the latter asserts, that Mr. P. owes the state justly \$465 87 1-2; and the former, under the resolution of the house referring the claim to them for adjustment, has so far from demanding of him the amount which this writer says he is indebted to the state, given him an order on the Treasury for \$195 50 the whole of the balance which he claimed of them.—Below you will find a copy of the order issued from the Executive Chamber. Thus, if this writer tells the truth, the people have been robbed by the present Governor and Council of \$661 37 1-2. If the claim had not been just, you may be sure Mr. P. is not such a favourite with the Executive as to receive an order on their Treasury for \$195 50

when he owed them \$465 87 1-2.—It may be necessary however to state that the reason he did not bring this subject before the people sooner was, that he had not his hand out of the Lion's mouth, knowing that it would have its full weight with the Executive in acting on his claim.—It is now left with the public to say, if this part of the writer's statement is not fully refuted, and whether they can place any confidence in any thing he has said in his statement.

In Council June 13th, 1820.

Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to Benjamin Pindie, esq. one hundred and ninety five dollars and fifty cents, for collecting sundry arms and so forth, and delivering them to the armourer at Annapolis, as per account passed.

By order.

NINIAN PINKNEY. clk.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It is evident that the rights of freemen, sailors as well as others, are as indifferently protected by a democratic government, as if they were of little or no importance to those possessing them. When we take a retrospect of the proceedings of the legislature during their last session, the truth of this remark, must, I think, forcibly strike every mind that is not warped by prejudice, since it clearly appears, that the democrats, who had last year a majority in the house of delegates, were regardless of the poor man's constitutional privileges—privileges so invaluable, that when destroyed, deprive the possessor of that, which affords a sufficient guarantee for the security of life, liberty and property. The occasion, on which I now address you, is one truly momentous. It is, I presume, almost needless to remind you, that a portion of your liberties have been already prostrated by the very men who are not only now soliciting your votes in their behalf, but are also trying to persuade you into a belief that they alone are the assertors of your rights. You are not, perhaps, aware, that even at this time, these pretended champions of freedom, though they wish you to suppose otherwise, are contriving to break down all obstacles that interpose themselves between those rights to which I have just made an allusion, and their overweening predilection for power.—Let me urge you, my fellow citizens, not to give them again an opportunity, by electing democratic delegates this fall to represent you in the state legislature, of more materially impairing your rights. No longer regard their assurances to you, that they are the men to whom you should in preference to others intrust your immunities or rights, since such protestations are calculated to lull you into a fatal security. Freemen of Maryland, so soon as you place the democratic party in power again, you virtually surrender your liberties, and some of you may, like the voters of Calvert, be summoned at the bar of an inquisitorial house of delegates, from whom you will probably receive as bad, if not worse treatment than those voters did, while questioned by that political inquisition. It was then that the right of suffrage was impugned—a right more precious to a freeman than any he possesses—therefore the least infraction of this right, should induce every freeman to express his decided disapprobation thereof, by withdrawing his support from the violators of such right. This is the way to prevent your being reduced to a condition little short of absolute slavery. You certainly cannot hesitate in your choice, whether to be freemen or slaves? Re-elect the democrats, and you will no longer enjoy the rights of freemen, since they will dispossess you thereof as is demonstrative from their violations of your constitutional rights while conducting the scrutiny in regard to the Calvert election, a scrutiny that had nearly reduced you to a state not far short of unconditional slavery. "Disguise thee as thou wilt, still slavery thou art a bitter draught."—This liberty alone that gives the flower of fleeting life, its lustre and perfume—and we are weeds without it, and you will, my fellow citizens, be weeds, unless you change your present rulers, since they evince an unbecoming eagerness to divest you entirely of your liberties. Freemen of Maryland, are you, under existing circumstances, prepared to subject yourselves to a liability of being again divested of your liberties, by suffering democracy to trample on them, while acting in hostility to that constitution which should be the great safeguard for the protection

of those rights which it guarantees. Democracy is impatient of control, and sooner than be checked in its progress, will crush your rights. You should provide an antidote to counteract the baleful effects of democracy, since possessing the properties of the deadly night shade, everything withers at its touch.—This we learn from your own experience. It is in your power, freemen of Maryland, to furnish this antidote by giving a majority of your suffrages in favour of the federal ticket throughout the state at the ensuing election. Can you for a moment entertain the idea that the democrats are the champions of freedom; when they have already lopped from the tree of liberty some of its most luxuriant branches, and will should you put them in power again, lay the axe to the root, which you should, by all proper means prevent their doing, since their defeat depends entirely on yourselves.

CALVERT.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of Maryland.

It is highly probable, that, had not the scrutiny, relative to the Calvert election, engrossed a considerable portion of the attention of the house of delegates at their last session, some if not all of the plans alluded to in my former communication, would have been carried into operation by the opposite party—but this violent effort, to deprive the freemen of Maryland of their constitutional rights, involved the democrats in such difficulties, that they were unable therefrom to extricate themselves, and had to retire from the scrutiny with something little short of dishonour.

Though a paragraph, under the editorial head in the Baltimore Patriot, unblushingly charges me with having made "suggestions infamous and false" in regard to the "ambitious" views of Baltimore, yet, it is an undeniable fact, that the democrats of that city have themselves said, that Baltimore ought to have a delegation in proportion to her population. It is also a positive fact, that Baltimore a few years since endeavoured to withdraw from Annapolis her two delegates for the purpose of securing them to herself. Had she succeeded in accomplishing this object, there scarcely remains a doubt, but that she would have increased her demands on the legislature, but being fortunately baffled in this attempt to aggrandize herself, she urged her ungracious pretensions no farther. The author of the piece above mentioned is egregiously mistaken when he asserts that I evince towards Baltimore "the most inveterate hatred." So far from having dislike to Baltimore, I wish to see her flourish, since her prosperity will be beneficial to the state—but I must at the same time acknowledge, that I do not wish to see her rise at the expense of the rights of freemen. It seems that the fabricator of that piece has an utter aversion from every thing the least resembling propriety of language, or he would not, as he has done, have indulged himself in using indecorous epithets, which is but an ill contrivance to refute facts—and all that I have to say in regard to his attempt at criticism is, that "of all the canes which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most insufferable." Voters of Maryland, you consider it, I presume, no laughing matter to be stripped of your rights, as has been done by the very men whose avowed champion is the writer of the morceau served up with so much goul under the editorial department of the Patriots. To be deprived of your rights by a democratic legislature, is, I apprehend, something too serious to be made a jest of, tho' this would-be-critic may think there is no harm in laughing freemen out of their rights as he is attempting to do. At least by vindicating the designs of Baltimore, he is contending against your rights—rights which all enjoy in common, and which prevent the rich man from domineering over the poor man—for though a man may be as rich as Ceresus, yet he is entitled to but one vote at an election as well as the poor man—so that the poor man in a constitutional point of view, has equal privileges with the rich man. Voters of Maryland, I again urge you to beware of the danger that awaits you, should the democrats get the ascendancy this fall, since they are no doubt prepared still farther to jeopardise your liberties. In case you continue them in power, they will conclude that you approve

of their conduct in respect to Calvert election, and they will then proceed to a federalist, and the election of delegates to the state assembly, subject of the scrutiny relative to the proceedings of the democrats during the last session, though manifest they were subverting your constitutional rights, for you, Voters of Maryland, say, whether democrats will ever so reprehensible, as it has been in regard to the Calvert election, I feel that you will not a second time your liberties by supporting a democratic ticket at the ensuing election for delegates to the state in the next legislature, instead of extending to the democrats your suffrages, suppose if you all further attempts on their part to violate the constitution, of the counties the affair of the Calvert election has produced the minds of voters in general impression unfavourable to democracy. Frederick it is said, year abandon the cause of democracy; and in Allegany the democrats scarcely think of making an opposition. The other counties must condemn conduct so exceptional as that pursued by the democrats in the house of delegates at their session. That they may be deterred, whenever, to accomplish schemes, they set the constitution at defiance, should be the wish of every freeman.

A MARYLANDER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,
Greatly pleased, was I, a few since, to see it stated in one of public prints, that "our navy, including vessels building, and arising to be built, will consist of ships of the line, 22 frigates, 13 of 14 to 32 guns, 21 brigs and schooners, besides gun boats, &c. & galleys." Under the auspices of Mr. Monroe, the country is gradually rearing an efficient navy. This marine armament, completely equipped, will bid defiance to that of any belligerent, may be disposed to come into competition therewith. Such a fleet, this, during the last war, would have been a great national benefit. I pleasure at seeing the above statement was increased on reflecting on the illustrious Washington did every thing, while presiding over the empire, to promote the growth of effective navy, not only as a means of national defence, but also for protection of our external commerce, particularly that part of it which is confined to the Mediterranean.

MR. EDITOR.

As the funeral of Mr. Peregrine B. ton, the mail robber and murderer, has some noise, and as it is likely to be more, for we have not yet heard what may be said of it in Maine and Minnesota, many of the friends and acquaintances of the late General Ligon, (who resided on the spot where Mr. Hutton was killed) would be glad to know whether you would be so obliging enough to insert in your paper, some Baltimore Editor no doubt will gratify many in an answer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

From the New-York Evening Post.
SCULL CAP.

It may not be amiss to state more, that the true plant is branched, with oval, saw-like, and pointed leaves, which grow in means of a leaf-stalk, on the stem; and by this particular, more than any other, it may be distinguished from the spurious, the leaves of which always grow directly from the main stem, without any leaf-stalk at all. The stalk near the root is reddish, and the small fibres of the root are, when washed, of a yellow. The flowers are blue, lipped, single, and are ranged on small stalk, in a row resembling rants. The whole plant is perfectly smooth without any fur or down, and looks a little like the common mint. It is now in full flower, and it is to be gathered, dried in the shade, and then should be cut up fine, and put into bottles closely sealed up.

from the New-York Evening Post, of August 26.

It may be remembered, that some time last winter, more than once, a case of hydrophobia in the county of Ulster, which would, in my judgment, deserve the curative quality of scutellaria in this dreadful disease. I ventured to promise the assurance that I should be called upon for such purpose by some one of the physicians who visited the patient. After writing repeatedly in the week before last, made a journey to the place of her residence, and in his presence drew up a report of the particulars of the case, then visited each of the consulting physicians, living from each other, and at the same time accomplished my duty. The reader will now see the result in the following statement of the case, which are submitted to the impartial judgment of the faculty. I shall endeavor to show that in the consciousness of the patient, in the affections of the system, and in the pure and philanthropic feelings, I feel entirely indifferent to the interests and sarcasms of self-appointed party zealots, from whom I expect they may proceed.

Case of Hydrophobia.

Mary Tice, of Milton, in the county of Ulster, in the fourteenth year of her age, and a girl of robust constitution, was bitten in March, 1813, in the left arm, just above her elbow, by a small black dog, which her father, suspecting him of madness, confined in an empty barrel in the stable, forbidding any of his children to go near him on pain of severe punishment, and which, his father, in attempting to do so, he jumped up and bit her; making a small incision with his teeth, (of which the scar is slightly visible) but which they concealed from their parents, at the time for fear of being punished. The wound, however, did not heal up so as to prevent, till some time in the latter end of November, 1819, but continuing to be a very small running sore, resembling an issue, being occasionally covered by a little scab, which was easily and often rubbed off. Early in December last, she experienced an uneasiness in the region of the stomach, which gradually increased for about three weeks when she was attacked with a tingling pain in the scar on her arm, shooting upwards into her neck, throat and shoulder, and extending to her side and stomach; accompanied by glandular swelling in the left arm pit, which in a short time increased to the size of a small hen's egg.

On Saturday the 18th, she felt generally unwell; had a hot fever, complained to her mother of back-ache.

On Sunday morning she arose ill, having passed a sleepless restless night, with her fever unabated; and at nine o'clock, was seized with delirium, in which she was beset by a black dog, crying aloud that a black dog was coming at her. Dr. Gedney now went for, came and administered an emetic, which operated well, but with no perceptible effect—about the middle of the afternoon she had a convulsion fit, which lasted 5 or 7 minutes. A blister was then applied by his orders on the left side and another to her neck. At dusk she was attacked with so violent a pain in the head as seemed to threaten the loss of reason and even life itself. She rolled from the bed, tore her hair out by handfuls, and attempted to dash her brains out by striking against the wall, screaming and treating the by-standers to her and her torments. This state of misery continued till nine o'clock the next morning, when it succeeded by a fit of raving delirium, in which she attempted to bite her own flesh with her teeth, to bite those who held her hands, and during the whole time it lasted, which was, with intermissions, about ten minutes, till 1 o'clock, next day.

On Monday evening the 20th, Dr. Benton was sent for to see her, and consultation with Dr. Gedney. They were at a loss what the disease was, but concluded it to be a case of hydrophobia; yet, it was observed by them both, if she had been

bitten by a mad dog (of which there had yet been no evidence,) they should pronounce it decidedly hydrophobia.

On Tuesday 21st, at the suggestion of a friend, half a spoonful of water was dropped into her mouth by way of experiment, and it immediately produced the most frightful spasms and deprived her altogether of the power of swallowing. From this time until about 8 o'clock the next morning she was attacked with these spasms, in succession, with short intervals during which she barked, snarled and snapped alternately like a dog, seizing the bed clothes with her teeth growling and shaking them in her mouth, with a quick motion from side to side, as that animal does when he gets a smaller one into his mouth, and intends to kill it. She jumped up and run round the room on all fours increasing in rapidity, and yelping like a whiffet, that was in pursuit of some game of which it appeared on the track; and she became more and more violent, until it was found necessary to confine her on a bed.

This day, in a lucid interval, she for the first time, told her parents of the circumstance that she had been bitten last year in the arm, by the little dog in the barrel, as she was attempting to feed him, and that the reason she had not told of it before, was because she was afraid her father would whip her, as he had promised he would if she went to the stable.

In evening, Drs. Barnes and Cooper of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Heaton of Plattskill, were sent for to hold a consultation upon her case. They found the patient in the most deplorable situation; an agitation of the whole frame, perpetual restlessness, hurried and laborious respiration, bloated face, contracted features, eyes suffused with blood and staring wild, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. To ascertain whether the disease was hydrophobia, they took an empty bowl and a pitcher of water, went unobserved into an adjoining room, and opening softly a door near the head of her bed, but unperceived by her, poured it into the bowl, so that she could hear the noise, and no sooner did the sound reach her ear, than it instantly threw her into the most violent convulsion. This experiment was repeated by Dr. Heaton, the next day, in the same manner, and with the same effect, at a time when her mind was intensely engrossed with a hymn book she was reading aloud, in the presence of several neighbours. The moment she heard the noise of water, uncontrollable spasms seized her whole frame.— Warm teas she could hold in her mouth without apparent difficulty, but cold water she could not endure to touch, to look at, nor even to hear the name of water mentioned. During their stay, upwards of an hour, she rose from her bed, as she before had done in the presence of Dr. Benton, on Monday evening, and commenced a kind of a trot in a circle round the room, frothing and keeping up a constant yelping, resembling that of a small dog upon the scent, profuse and viscid saliva the while time running from her open mouth. She continued this action with increasing velocity, until becoming exhausted she faintly in the arms of somebody who stood ready to catch her. Similar paroxysms occurred often every day and night throughout her illness.— The nature of the disease could no longer be mistaken. The three physicians agreed in recommending a trial of the scutellaria, to be administered while the impossibility of swallowing continued, as an enema, with half an ounce of laudanum; and to be repeated till the desired effect should be produced, but as soon as the power of swallowing returned, to give a strong decoction of the plant as often as she could drink it. And there being no scutellaria to be found in the vicinity, they promised to send some on their return home to Poughkeepsie, seven miles distant.—After they were gone, her poor mother employed herself in sitting down and making up her shroud, in the expectation that her death was speedily approaching, and that nothing remained but to perform the last sad offices to her child.

While the messenger was gone for the scutellaria, Dr. Gedney the attending physician, arrived, and ordered that a piece of linen should be folded, and thoroughly wetted with ether, then laid across her throat, and kept there soaking wet. In about half an hour the power of swallowing returned, and to the surprise and joy of her mother, she heard her daughter ask in a low whisper for a tea-spoon full of wine;

which, with no little difficulty she got down, and asked for another and then another, which were given her with the same success. By this time, the scutellaria came, of which a strong tea was immediately prepared, by pouring a quart of boiling water upon a half ounce of the pulverized herb, and as soon as it was ready it was presented to her; but after attempting once or twice to swallow it, she declared she could not. At this critical moment, it fortunately occurred to her mother to mix a large spoonful of the tea with an equal quantity of the wine, which she offered her; and found it set well. Her drink was then repeated every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, lessening gradually the quantity of the wine, and increasing that of the tea until she was able to take the latter alone, and actually took a quart mug full before morning.— As she had tasted nothing solid since the day before at noon, she asked for something to eat, and mentioned pumpkin pie, as what she should like, of which a large piece was procured, and she ate it with unexpected experiencing the least inconvenience.

From this time she made the tea her only drink accompanied with the sulphur as directed in the recipe, and was going on gradually mending, when, strange to relate, her parents, with a fatuous credulity, suffered themselves to listen to wandering impostor who engaged, if they would lay aside all their teas and trust in him alone, to cure her in less than a week; and they actually discontinued the use of the scutellaria for rather more than 36 hours. But they were roused from their delusion by the most alarming symptoms of returning hydrophobia.— They immediately recommenced the use of the tea, and gave it in strong and often repeated doses, once every 15 minutes or oftener, as she could bear it. It happened to be in time, and proved effectual in mastering the disease; but was followed by the loss of the use of her lower limbs, accompanied with total blindness, for nearly two days. To use her mother's expression, "she had no biting fits after this," which was a fortnight from the time of the first attack. The impostor who had nearly been the cause of her death was, on the complaint of some of the neighbours, arrested and carried before a justice of the peace upon a warrant under the vagrant act, but discharged, on his expressing his contrition with a promise of amendment and departure.

Although the curative effects of the scutellaria continued to manifest themselves daily in the removal of the principal disease, yet, she complained much of a pain in the wound, attended with great swelling in the arm, she was still tormented with excruciating pains in the head, accompanied by an indescribable heat in the pit of her stomach, which she said burnt her up; nor had the tumor in her arm pit ever subsided.— Dr. Gedney took from her arm, 16 ounces of blood, which was found to be in a dissolved state; but omitting for some reason, to repeat the operation. It afforded only a temporary relief, at the end of a week her head ache returned with its former violence; nature, however, stepped into her assistance, and by a spontaneous and copious bleeding at the nose every day or oftener, freed her from this distressing symptom. For the burning in her stomach he ordered a glass of lime water, to be taken three times a day. And for the glandular swelling under her arm, 75 grains of calomel to be divided into five equal parts; of these three of 15 grains each, to be given, one every other morning, with a fever powder to be given on the days the calomel was omitted; another part to be divided in two, and given at twice, and one to be divided into four equal parts and given every morning; the sulphur to be wholly suspended during the time of taking the calomel, but the scutellaria to be continued in somewhat diminished doses.—In a little more than a week the glandular swelling in her arm pit entirely disappeared; the burning in her stomach left her; the wound in her arm suppurated, broke and discharged for about ten days, when it entirely healed; and at the expiration of six weeks no vestige of disease was to be perceived; nor has the least symptom of hydrophobia shewn itself since.

The following certificate by the respectable physicians who attended the patient, or saw her in consultation will form a proper and satisfactory conclusion.

"We, the subscribers, whose names are mentioned in the above report of the case of Mary Tice, do hereby

certify, that as far as it relates to us individually, it is correct. And further, we do give it as our opinion; First, that Mary Tice was seized with hydrophobia, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog, as stated in said report; Secondly, that she recovered from the disease, as there likewise stated; and Lastly, that the plant, called *scutellaria lateriflora*, or scull-cap, was successfully employed in the cure of said disease. August 17, 1820.

WM. GEDNEY,
JOHN BARNES,
JOHN COOPER,
BARNABAS BENTON,
ADNA HEATON."

I may now be permitted to remark that it is hardly probable that there will ever occur another case so decidedly demonstrative of the medical properties of the *scutellaria* as above. Indeed, the imagination could scarcely fancy a tissue of facts better calculated for such purpose. The disease was completely formed, and dissolution, with sure and rapid strides, approaching, when this humble plant interposed and arrested its progress; a strong and unexpected occurrence suspended its use; the disease resumed its way; at this critical moment the plant was again resorted to, and again was the disease obstructed in its course, and eventually mastered.— How irresistible is the conclusion that forces itself upon every mind not warped and poisoned by prejudice? This case also shows how essential it is to have a judicious physician at hand to aid the operation of the scutellaria, and lend assistance in any exigence that may occur in the course of the disease. The timely interference of Dr. Gedney in the latter stage of it, reflects great credit on the discernment and practice of that gentleman. Indeed the above case is pregnant with matter to exercise the judgement of both practical and theoretical men, wherever it is read. That it may be productive of the great benefit to the community that he so ardently hopes for, is the heart-felt wish of the editor.

*A person who witnessed this singular symptom, mentioned that he once had eight sheep bit by a mad dog, and that they were every one affected in precisely a similar manner.

†I am aware that this barking has been ridiculed by some medical writers, but the witnesses all unite as to this fact, and fidelity to the truth did not allow me to suppress it.— The respectable Dr. Heaton told me that had he been riding past the house and heard the noise, he should have no idea but that it proceeded from a small dog. That this feature of the disease is not mentioned or observed by some respectable authors, may be accounted for by adverting to the fact, that scarcely any two cases of hydrophobia resemble each other in all their symptoms throughout.

‡The great powers of the plant were mentioned to me by two persons who each took too large a dose of it, as a preventive in case they had been endangered from her saliva, the one a physician and the other an apothecary; who both were much alarmed by the violence of its effects.

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Subscribers residing out of the city of Baltimore, may keep their Books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

A MARYLANDER

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which, with no little difficulty she got down, and asked for another and then another, which were given her with the same success. By this time, the scutellaria came, of which a strong tea was immediately prepared, by pouring a quart of boiling water upon a half ounce of the pulverized herb, and as soon as it was ready it was presented to her; but after attempting once or twice to swallow it, she declared she could not. At this critical moment, it fortunately occurred to her mother to mix a large spoonful of the tea with an equal quantity of the wine, which she offered her; and found it set well. Her drink was then repeated every ten or fifteen minutes during the night, lessening gradually the quantity of the wine, and increasing that of the tea until she was able to take the latter alone, and actually took a quart mug full before morning.— As she had tasted nothing solid since the day before at noon, she asked for something to eat, and mentioned pumpkin pie, as what she should like, of which a large piece was procured, and she ate it with unexpected experiencing the least inconvenience.

From this time she made the tea her only drink accompanied with the sulphur as directed in the recipe, and was going on gradually mending, when, strange to relate, her parents, with a fatuous credulity, suffered themselves to listen to wandering impostor who engaged, if they would lay aside all their teas and trust in him alone, to cure her in less than a week; and they actually discontinued the use of the scutellaria for rather more than 36 hours. But they were roused from their delusion by the most alarming symptoms of returning hydrophobia.— They immediately recommenced the use of the tea, and gave it in strong and often repeated doses, once every 15 minutes or oftener, as she could bear it. It happened to be in time, and proved effectual in mastering the disease; but was followed by the loss of the use of her lower limbs, accompanied with total blindness, for nearly two days. To use her mother's expression, "she had no biting fits after this," which was a fortnight from the time of the first attack. The impostor who had nearly been the cause of her death was, on the complaint of some of the neighbours, arrested and carried before a justice of the peace upon a warrant under the vagrant act, but discharged, on his expressing his contrition with a promise of amendment and departure.

Although the curative effects of the scutellaria continued to manifest themselves daily in the removal of the principal disease, yet, she complained much of a pain in the wound, attended with great swelling in the arm, she was still tormented with excruciating pains in the head, accompanied by an indescribable heat in the pit of her stomach, which she said burnt her up; nor had the tumor in her arm pit ever subsided.— Dr. Gedney took from her arm, 16 ounces of blood, which was found to be in a dissolved state; but omitting for some reason, to repeat the operation. It afforded only a temporary relief, at the end of a week her head ache returned with its former violence; nature, however, stepped into her assistance, and by a spontaneous and copious bleeding at the nose every day or oftener, freed her from this distressing symptom. For the burning in her stomach he ordered a glass of lime water, to be taken three times a day. And for the glandular swelling under her arm, 75 grains of calomel to be divided into five equal parts; of these three of 15 grains each, to be given, one every other morning, with a fever powder to be given on the days the calomel was omitted; another part to be divided in two, and given at twice, and one to be divided into four equal parts and given every morning; the sulphur to be wholly suspended during the time of taking the calomel, but the scutellaria to be continued in somewhat diminished doses.—In a little more than a week the glandular swelling in her arm pit entirely disappeared; the burning in her stomach left her; the wound in her arm suppurated, broke and discharged for about ten days, when it entirely healed; and at the expiration of six weeks no vestige of disease was to be perceived; nor has the least symptom of hydrophobia shewn itself since.

The following certificate by the respectable physicians who attended the patient, or saw her in consultation will form a proper and satisfactory conclusion.

"We, the subscribers, whose names are mentioned in the above report of the case of Mary Tice, do hereby

Annopolis Jockey Club Races
Will be run for over the Annopolis Race Course on Thursday the 5th day of October next, a Jockey Club purse of not less than \$300, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.
On Friday the 6th a colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150, heats two miles each.
On Saturday the 7th a sweepstakes of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning Horse on the first day excepted.
James Williamson, Treasurer.
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Intelligencer, Washington, Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore, Eastern Gazette and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 3d October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. J. W.
Annapolis Sept. 7, 1820.
Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscription.
The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the Race.

Situation Wanted
An overseer who is competent in farming, and a good clerk, and his wife, who is probably as clever a manager of milk and butter and of raising calves by hand, without much assistance, or worth of skim milk, as any in the states. And at the same time may be an acquisition to a family, she being clever at needle work and knitting. A line dropped at the office of this paper, addressed to J. H. M. will be carefully attended to. Good recommendations will be produced.
Sept. 7.

IN COUNCIL.
Annapolis, July 12th, 1820.
ORDERED, That the empowering the Judges of the election to administer oaths appertaining to elections, be published four times between 20th of August and first of October, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and Patriot, at Baltimore, the Examiner, and Republican Gazette, at Frederick-Town, the Herald and Torch Light, at Hager's Town, the Cumberland paper; and the Star, and Eastern Gazette, at Easton. By order.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT
Empowering the Judges of Elections to administer Oaths appertaining to Elections.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the several judges of elections within this state to administer an oath, or an affirmation, in any inquiry which they may deem necessary to be made touching the right of any person offering to vote, and if any person or persons shall swear or affirm falsely and corruptly, in relation thereto, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the pains and penalties provided for those convicted of perjury.
2. And be it enacted, That the Governor be authorized and requested, to direct a copy of this law to be four times inserted in two newspapers in the city of Annapolis, two in the city of Baltimore, two in Frederick town, two in Hager's town, one in the town of Cumberland, and two in Easton, between the twentieth of August and the first of October next.
Aug. 17.

SCULL CAP.

not be amiss to state the true plant is branched, oval, saw-like, and sharp edges, which grow, in this particular, on the leaf-stalk, on the under side of the leaf, and in the spurious, the leaf-stalks grow directly from the stem, without any leaf-stalk near the root, and the small fibres of the flowers are blue, single, and are ranged in a row resembling the whole plant is perfectly without any furrow or down, a little like the common now in full flower, gathered, dried in the sun, and then should be cut up into bottles closely

On Saturday the 18th, she felt generally unwell; had a hot fever, complained to her mother of back-ache.

On Sunday morning she arose ill, having passed a sleepless restless night, with her fever unabated; and at nine o'clock, was seized with delirium, in which she was beset by a black dog, crying aloud that a black dog was coming at her. Dr. Gedney now went for, came and administered an emetic, which operated well, but with no perceptible effect—about the middle of the afternoon she had a convulsion fit, which lasted 5 or 7 minutes. A blister was then applied by his orders on the left side and another to her neck. At dusk she was attacked with so violent a pain in the head as seemed to threaten the loss of reason and even life itself. She rolled from the bed, tore her hair out by handfuls, and attempted to dash her brains out by striking against the wall, screaming and treating the by-standers to her and her torments. This state of misery continued till nine o'clock the next morning, when it succeeded by a fit of raving delirium, in which she attempted to bite her own flesh with her teeth, to bite those who held her hands, and during the whole time it lasted, which was, with intermissions, about ten minutes, till 1 o'clock, next day.

On Monday evening the 20th, Dr. Benton was sent for to see her, and consultation with Dr. Gedney. They were at a loss what the disease was, but concluded it to be a case of hydrophobia; yet, it was observed by them both, if she had been

bitten by a mad dog (of which there had yet been no evidence,) they should pronounce it decidedly hydrophobia.

On Tuesday 21st, at the suggestion of a friend, half a spoonful of water was dropped into her mouth by way of experiment, and it immediately produced the most frightful spasms and deprived her altogether of the power of swallowing. From this time until about 8 o'clock the next morning she was attacked with these spasms, in succession, with short intervals during which she barked, snarled and snapped alternately like a dog, seizing the bed clothes with her teeth growling and shaking them in her mouth, with a quick motion from side to side, as that animal does when he gets a smaller one into his mouth, and intends to kill it. She jumped up and run round the room on all fours increasing in rapidity, and yelping like a whiffet, that was in pursuit of some game of which it appeared on the track; and she became more and more violent, until it was found necessary to confine her on a bed.

This day, in a lucid interval, she for the first time, told her parents of the circumstance that she had been bitten last year in the arm, by the little dog in the barrel, as she was attempting to feed him, and that the reason she had not told of it before, was because she was afraid her father would whip her, as he had promised he would if she went to the stable.

In evening, Drs. Barnes and Cooper of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Heaton of Plattskill, were sent for to hold a consultation upon her case. They found the patient in the most deplorable situation; an agitation of the whole frame, perpetual restlessness, hurried and laborious respiration, bloated face, contracted features, eyes suffused with blood and staring wild, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. To ascertain whether the disease was hydrophobia, they took an empty bowl and a pitcher of water, went unobserved into an adjoining room, and opening softly a door near the head of her bed, but unperceived by her, poured it into the bowl, so that she could hear the noise, and no sooner did the sound reach her ear, than it instantly threw her into the most violent convulsion. This experiment was repeated by Dr. Heaton, the next day, in the same manner, and with the same effect, at a time when her mind was intensely engrossed with a hymn book she was reading aloud, in the presence of several neighbours. The moment she heard the noise of water, uncontrollable spasms seized her whole frame.— Warm teas she could hold in her mouth without apparent difficulty, but cold water she could not endure to touch, to look at, nor even to hear the name of water mentioned. During their stay, upwards of an hour, she rose from her bed, as she before had done in the presence of Dr. Benton, on Monday evening, and commenced a kind of a trot in a circle round the room, frothing and keeping up a constant yelping, resembling that of a small dog upon the scent, profuse and viscid saliva the while time running from her open mouth. She continued this action with increasing velocity, until becoming exhausted she faintly in the arms of somebody who stood ready to catch her. Similar paroxysms occurred often every day and night throughout her illness.— The nature of the disease could no longer be mistaken. The three physicians agreed in recommending a trial of the scutellaria, to be administered while the impossibility of swallowing continued, as an enema, with half an ounce of laudanum; and to be repeated till the desired effect should be produced, but as soon as the power of swallowing returned, to give a strong decoction of the plant as often as she could drink it. And there being no scutellaria to be found in the vicinity, they promised to send some on their return home to Poughkeepsie, seven miles distant.—After they were gone, her poor mother employed herself in sitting down and making up her shroud, in the expectation that her death was speedily approaching, and that nothing remained but to perform the last sad offices to her child.

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From this time she made the tea her only drink accompanied with the sulphur as directed in the recipe, and was going on gradually mending, when, strange to relate, her parents, with a fatuous credulity, suffered themselves to listen to wandering impostor who engaged, if they would lay aside all their teas and trust in him alone, to cure her in less than a week; and they actually discontinued the use of the scutellaria for rather more than 36 hours. But they were roused from their delusion by the most alarming symptoms of returning hydrophobia.— They immediately recommenced the use of the tea, and gave it in strong and often repeated doses, once every 15 minutes or oftener, as she could bear it. It happened to be in time, and proved effectual in mastering the disease; but was followed by the loss of the use of her lower limbs, accompanied with total blindness, for nearly two days. To use her mother's expression, "she had no biting fits after this," which was a fortnight from the time of the first attack. The impostor who had nearly been the cause of her death was, on the complaint of some of the neighbours, arrested and carried before a justice of the peace upon a warrant under the vagrant act, but discharged, on his expressing his contrition with a promise of amendment and departure.

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The following certificate by the respectable physicians who attended the patient, or saw her in consultation will form a proper and satisfactory conclusion.

"We, the subscribers, whose names are mentioned in the above report of the case of Mary Tice, do hereby

Notice is hereby given,
That an election will be held at the Ball-Room, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member for Congress, and also to elect two persons to represent the said city in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
By order.
John Brewer, Clerk Corporation.
of Annapolis.
Sept. 7 1820.

Notice is hereby given,
That an election will be held at the several Election districts of Anne Arundel county, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member for Congress and four persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.
A. A. County.
Sept. 7.

Committed,
To the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a Runaway a mulatto woman, who calls herself NANCY HERSEY, thirty years of age, five feet two inches high. Says she is free, and lived with Moses Hersey, in Prince George's county—left Prince George's with a certain James Farree, to go to the state of Massachusetts, and was on her return when taken up. The owner of the above woman is requested to prove property, pay expenses, &c. or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shff. A.A.C.
August 31.

LANDS FOR SALE, OF GOOD QUALITY, In the neighbourhood of Annapolis, consisting of the RISING SUN FARM,

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining it a body of Woodlands, known by the name of *Salmon Hills*, containing together upwards of 800 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence, and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improvements added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessors.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains," containing about 270 acres, on which Mr. Welch now resides, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, with a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is adapted to Plaster, and yields Tobacco of superior quality. This tract will be sold on the same terms of payment as the preceding ones—and if the whole be not sold by private contract before the first Monday in October next, they will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold by public Vendue at the Rising Sun stand—Apply for particulars to Mr. James Pollard, on the premises, to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or to the Subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called **BODKIN NECK,**

on the river Patuxent and the Bay, containing upwards of 1100 acres.—This land is held by tenants under certain covenants, yielding \$700 a year. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement.—The supply of manure by depositions from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of 'The Connexion and Howard's Fancy,' lately held by Major T. Dorsey and Mr. Yealdhall, adjoining the Blackhorse tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. They contain together, about 600 acres, and constitute one of the first positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is a red loam, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,
James Nelson,
July 20. **8** **tf**

LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1819.

Just published, and for Sale at this Office,

Price One Dollar.

ALSO,
THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS
Of the same Session.

Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Whittington, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty one, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Elizabeth Whittington,
Henry Childs,
Thomas Whittington, } Ex'rs.
July 27. **7** **6w**

PRINTING

Of every Description, neatly executed at this Office.

CITY HOTEL.

That Well Known Establishment, the **Union Tavern & City Hotel,** Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind, that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to, and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.

March 23. **25** **tf**

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners for building a Bridge over South River, distant from the city of Annapolis about four miles, are prepared to contract for the building thereof; they therefore invite the attention of Bridge builders to this subject, and request that they will forward their proposals, or apply in person. As the commissioners wish to have the advice of persons more experienced in the erection of bridges than themselves, the materials and construction of the bridge will be determined on after a proper consideration of the estimates and plans which may be submitted to them. Any communication addressed to the commissioners of the South River Bridge Company Annapolis, will receive immediate attention.

Henry Maynadter, President.

June 29
The Editors of National Intelligencer, the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, will insert the above for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

On application to the subscriber in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the State of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Wm. Young of the said county, stating that he is in actual custody for debt, and praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his person may be released from confinement on the terms prescribed by law, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Young, having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application;—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Young be discharged from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Anne Arundel on the third Monday in September next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the said third Monday in September next, to appear before said county court on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Young should not have the benefit of the said acts of insolvency.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th April, 1820.

Wm. CHASE, (Seal.)

200 Dollars Reward

Whereas some evil disposed person or persons, on Thursday night the 3d inst. did set fire to my Black Smith Shop, evidently with an intention to destroy the same, & do hereby offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary in any court of justice.

William Richardson,
Anne Arundel county, 17 Aug. 1820. **3** **3w**

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 18.

Modern Characters

Just published and for Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint an additional Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, & to carry students through the Latin grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and having fixed the salary at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the second day of September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications; but such as cannot conveniently attend in person, are requested to transmit testimonials of their qualifications, addressed to the Secretary of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Washington, and the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above notices, and forward their accounts to this office.



The New and Elegant Steam Boat Maryland,

CLEMENT VICKARS, COMMANDER,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening. Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven; leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Passengers at the risk of the owners the 28th March 2

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
May 10th, 1820.

On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

William Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of June, 1820.

John Lawrence, Adm'r. **3** **6w**

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 3 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col Mercer, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Contee of Prince George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation; abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esqr. will shew the premises. Apply in Baltimore, to

JAMES CARROLL.

March 9. **26** **tf**

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A very Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, repose their Horses being carefully attended to, March 23.

South River Bridge Stock.

Notice is hereby given, that the books of the South River Bridge Company will be again opened on the first Monday of September next at Williamson's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the residue of the stock. The Directors feel well assured that, when the many advantages are taken into consideration, that must result to the proprietors of land in the neighbourhood of South River, and to the citizens of Annapolis, from the erection of this bridge, no further inducement need be offered to ensure a full subscription. It may not be improper to state that the Directors have in person examined the different points on the River, and from that examination, and the advice of experienced Bridge Builders, have selected, as the most proper site, that part of the River known by the name of Quynn's Ferry. Many proposals to erect the bridge, accompanied by estimates of the expense, have already been received from which the directors, are satisfied that the amount of the proposed subscription will greatly exceed the probable cost. Persons who may be disposed to subscribe, need not apprehend any delay in the erection of the bridge, as they have determined to proceed with all possible dispatch. Believing as they do, that if the present opportunity be neglected, another equally favourable may never again occur, the directors confidently look to the public spirit of the neighbourhood for a full subscription of the remaining shares.

Applications for the purchase of stock will be received by any one of the directors, at any time prior to the first Monday of September.

The Maryland Republican will publish the above once a week until the 1st of September.

Aug. 17. **4** **NOTICE.**

The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that an election of a teacher will be made, at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next, and on the same day annually thereafter, and that the school is to be considered vacant on that day in every year, free for any person who may think proper to apply for the same. They therefore request all persons who may wish to take charge of this institution, to make application in writing to Brice J. Worthington, esq. President of the Board, on or before the said first Saturday in October annually, or personally to the board on the day of election, producing satisfactory testimonials of qualification and moral character. This establishment consists of one hundred and eighteen acres of good land, a school house in good repair, and a comfortable dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family. Its location is in a very populous neighbourhood, and to a man capable of teaching the English language in all its branches, together with Latin and Greek, the visitors have no hesitation in believing it would be highly profitable. Possession given the first of January.

Aug. 24. **3** **1st O.**

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for cash, twenty acres of land on the Columbia turnpike road on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of Samuel Godfrey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph Jones, of Josiah. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Benjamin Gaither, Shff. **2** **Aug. 31.**
A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 21st day of September, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, Keckerton's Choice, near West River, whereon James H. Wilson resides. Seized and taken as the property of James H. Wilson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Harmanus Boggs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for cash.

Benjamin Gaither, Shff. **2** **Aug. 31.**
A. A. County.

NOTICE

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d of September next

By order Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Aug 31. **2**

State of Maryland, Sc.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th, 1820.

On application by petition of William H. Baldwin, administrator of the will annexed, of John Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Rezin Hammond, executor.

August 31.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th, 1820.

On application by petition of William H. Baldwin, administrator of the will annexed, of John Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Sewell late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August 1820.

William H. Baldwin, Adm'r.

August 31.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of who must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To give trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendation will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters, **3**
Waters Farm 14 miles from Baltimore.

Aug 17.
The Editor of Eastern Gazette, insert the above 6 weeks and send account to C. Waters.

Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, Runaway, a negro woman who calls herself RACHEL, and says she belongs to Lancaster. She appears to be somewhat idiotic, and incapable of giving a correct account of herself. She appears to be about thirty-five years of age, five feet high, clothed in a striped country cloth petticoat and jacket. Her owner is requested to prove property and pay expenses, or will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, A. A. County.

Aug. 24. **3**

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of September on the premises, head cattle, pair of oxen, one negro, and taken as the property of Samuel Godfrey, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Samuel Heaton, Jonathan Elliott, &c. living obligees of John Elliott. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, A. A. County.

Aug. 31.

Fancy Chairs

Just Received from Baltimore

Made by H. Finlay Co. which will be low for cash, by

Andrew Slicer.

Aug. 23. **3**

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1820. No. 87.]

JONAS GREEN, Printer, No. 100, North Street, Annapolis. Three Dollars per Annum.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sept. 1. The sailing ship Minerva, from Liverpool. Queen has taken a residence in the mean time from various parts of the country, and is now in the city of London. In answer to one of the following, she holds the following language: "I feel no inquietude about my honour or my safety. The charges in 1806 were in malice, and had no support than perjury. The charges in 1820 will be equally deserv'd of proof."

The common council of London remonstrated against the proceedings of the house of lords, in relation to the treatment of the Queen. The resolutions were passed, and the corresponding remonstrance was presented to the house of commons. The Italian witnesses summoned by the Ministry, to testify against the queen, have been sent to the continent. This measure was taken to secure them against the attacks of the mob. They are quartered by the British Ambassador at the Hague, until they shall be sent. It is said, that they had most to fear from the insults and threats of the females, who stand with the most resolution in violation of the rights and privileges of the sex.

We should infer that the ministers were by no means satisfied with the fidelity and loyalty of the population, in case they should find it necessary to proceed to extremities against the queen. Additional troops have been called for to secure the safety of the capital, and to guard the immense stores of the East India Company, together with twenty-five thousand stand of arms, belonging to that body. In case of an insurrection, the seizure of these arms would be of powerful service to the discontents.

In the house of lords, on the 22d July, before they proceeded to proceed, the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Montrose, the duke of Devonshire, and several other lords, presented a petition for the purpose of ascertaining the number they would hold with reference to the trial of the queen. The present arrangement of the trial is calculated to contain 200 lords. Orders were given to make additional seats for 300 Peers. On the 24th lord Erskine presented a petition from the queen, requesting to be furnished with a list of witnesses against her; a specification of the places in which the criminal acts were charged to have been committed; and a request to be heard by her counsel at the bar of her lordships. Lord Erskine hoped that the last request would not be refused. After speeches from lord chancellor, lord Holland, lord Bathurst and lord Erskine, who concluded by moving, "That counsel be now heard at the bar in support of the petition;" the house then divided upon the motion—non-contents 89—contents 12—majority 77, against the motion.

The opposition papers continue their attacks on the ministry, on account of their employing foreign witnesses against the Queen. To this it is replied with much plausibility, that witnesses should be employed, since her majesty either could not retain any British subjects in her employ, or else she purpose to drive them from her household.

The Queen has sent a communication to the House of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, (the day previous to the adjournment) Mr. Buxton moved for papers that have come to the Presidency relating to the burning or interment of Hindoo women with the remains of their husbands. Ordered. Mr. Plunket said, he had several Roman Catholic petitions, but he should neither present them, nor bring forward any motion on the subject this session, owing to the embarrassing and momentous question which now agitated Parliament and the public. The Speaker presented a petition from Henry Gratton Esq. complaining of an undue return for Dublin at the last election.

The Royal Proclamation has at length been issued, postponing the Coronation until the Royal will and pleasure be further signified thereon; and dismissing all persons, summoned for the first of August, from their attendance on that day.

A Dublin paper announces that Edward, the celebrated government spy, was in that city. Bermaghi, it is said, had left Paris for London. His passports, as well as those of the other Italians late in the suite of the Queen, were filled up for Rome.

HIGH TREASON. William Wilson and William McIntyre, have been convicted of the crime of high treason, at Glasgow, and sentenced to be hanged and beheaded. Several others are on trial for the same offence.

NAPLES. Another Revolution.—The papers furnish us with partial accounts of a revolution which has been effected in the government of Naples. Like the late miraculous revolution in Spain, this has been accomplished instantaneously, unexpectedly, and with but little blood-shed. This event appears to have been brought about by the Muratists, who have now been placed in the Ministry. It will be seen by the articles below that the Constitution adopted at Naples, is in effect the same as the Constitution of the Spanish Cortes. It is stated in a Paris article, that after the insurrection broke out, two regiments of the line, who were sent to quell them, joined them. The King, reposing confidence in a General, who had promised him to restore order, entrusted him with six regiments. When he arrived in the presence of the insurgents, he imitated Ney, and exclaimed, "Long Live the Constitution."

The Constitution which they desired, was one formed in the time of Murat, but which had never been carried into execution. Immediately after the defections above stated, the King declared that he would form a constitution in eight days. But the people would not consent to the delay. They sent a deputation to the king, requiring the Constitution of the Cortes to be signed in 24 hours. His Majesty immediately abdicated in favour of his son, who issued the proclamation which will be found below. This, however, did not give satisfaction; they insisted that the Constitution should be immediately adopted, signed and proclaimed by the King himself. Subsequent advices, though not official, state that this demand was complied with. His Majesty confirmed the promise made by his son and pledged his faith to swear fidelity to the Constitution before the Provincial Junta about to be formed, preparatory to his taking the oaths before a general Parliament lawfully assembled.

The Provisional Junta is to consist of 20 members. No disposition to molest the royal family appeared. The old cockade of red has been supplanted by one of three colours, which the soldiers had mounted.

The Paris Journals state, that amongst the new ministers is general Telanquiere, a distinguished officer under Murat.

All communication between Paris and Naples is cut off. In Paris the questions were, what part will Austria take? What will the Holy Alliance determine on?

A new Ambassador had arrived at Paris from Naples, and a grand council was called immediately.

The French nation is perfectly tranquil in every department.

An account from Naples, that the Austrian government had information of a secret society of 200, composed of late officers in Bonaparte's army.

SPAIN. Some rumours that a disapprobation of the Constitution of Spain, has been exhibited, continue to be put in circulation; but they appear to be without much, if any, foundation.

On the meeting of the Cortes, the King attended the Hall, accompanied by the Queen, and the Infantas. On reaching the Hall they were received by the deputations of the members, one of which accompanied the Queen to the tribune which had been prepared for her, that she might enjoy the spectacle of a solemn ceremony. The other deputation waited upon the King. When the King entered, all the members stood up. The multitudes in the galleries could not retain themselves, but burst forth into Vivas. The King took his seat on a magnificent throne. The President of the Cortes proceeded to receive the King's oath. The Bishop of Seville then delivered an address to the King, to which His Majesty replied.

In the house of commons, on the 24th of July, Mr. Wetherell moved for the prosecution of the editor of the Western Luminary, for a libel on the queen. His language was, "Shall a woman who is notoriously devoted to Bacchus as to Venus—shall such a woman as would, if found on our pavement, be committed to Bridewell and whipped, be held up in the light of suffering innocence?"

Great preparations were making for the trial of the Queen. Any lord not giving the required attendance, to pay 100l for the first 3 days, and 50l for each day after. No excuse will be allowed, except disability from the age of 70 and upwards, sickness, or being without the realm, on the 10th of July, the day on which the second reading of the bill was made; or being in the king's service.

There were reports in circulation of a conspiracy at Madrid, and that the king had fled; but it was not believed. An attempt was made on the 18th of July, by James Murry, to assassinate the duke of Athol. Murry was secured and carried to jail, at Perth.

The king of France had several interviews with M. Hyde de Neuville, minister to the United States. Stafford Canning has been appointed, by the king of England, minister plenipotentiary to the U. States.

The trial of the Paisley radicals was progressing, and several of them would be found guilty of high treason.

The line of battleship Trafalgar was launched at Chatham on the 26th July.

The house of Lords adjourned on the 26th of July to the 15th of August; and the house of commons to the 21st August.

The French chambers adjourned on the 22d July.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated the 6th July.

In the night of the 1st inst. some soldiers and officers deserted from the garrison at Nola, and proceeded towards Avellino, a small town situated a short distance from Naples. They were accompanied by some of the inhabitants—all shouting "the Constitution forever!" They were also joined by some of the militia of that province, whom Gen. Pipe had recently organized. Their threats and insinuations had no effect on the regular army until about three days, when through want of strength or connivance, the latter joined the insurgents, who forced the authorities of Avellino to proclaim the Constitution, declaring they would take for their model that of Spain. Shouts, however, of "long live the King!" were mingled with those of "the Constitution forever!" but the cry was at the same time, "down with ministers."

During two days several regiments were marched from Salerno, Naples and Capua, commanded by various generals to attack the insurgents. Two regiments, however, deserted

with their officers: in a day or two the disaffection was general, and all but one regiment went over to the insurgents. As soon as his majesty was informed of the desertions, he assembled the Council at 6 in the morning, a Proclamation was posted up, in which his majesty declares, that the nation having manifested its wish for a constitution, he had determined to give them one: that he was occupied in arranging the basis of it; and that the arrangement should be known in eight days. The troops in the mean time are desired to return to their quarters, and the inhabitants their accustomed occupations.

Although we are in the focus of the revolution, we are perfectly tranquil. The city guard is sufficient to maintain good order, and no fears are entertained.

Neither the King nor Royal Family are in any danger. All the ministers have tendered their resignation.

Naples, July 6. On the night of Sunday 2d July, a small corps of cavalry marched out of Nola, accompanied by some officers. They displayed the tri-coloured cockade. Their first movement was upon Avelino, where they were fired upon by a battalion of the Tammite regiment. In the course of the day the Insurgents were reinforced by great numbers of the peasantry and the tower was taken, the battalion disarmed, and the civil authorities obliged to swear allegiance to the Constitution. The Neapolitan government was altogether unprepared for such events, and being perhaps deficient of troops in the garrison at Naples, they delayed any attack upon the Insurgents, until the latter had collected an imposing force.

The royal troops at length made some movements; one column took up a position on the Nola road; another of those marched to Nocera, and the whole were put under the command of Generals Carascora. These arrangements led to an expectation, that an attack would be made upon the insurgents, but the spirit of the troops opposed to them rendered a retrograde movement necessary, and a General Peppi set off clandestinely from Naples, and put himself at the head of the disaffected troops and decided the affair. Minichino, a canon of Nola, and a man of considerable ability, is a leading character among the Insurgents.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"The general wish of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies for a constitutional government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Fill the publication of the Constitution the existing laws shall continue to be in vigour.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

NAPLES, July 6. On the same day, the King abdicated the throne, to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation.

"By virtue of the act dated yesterday, by which his majesty, our august father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his majesty:

"In consequence of the decision of his Majesty to give a constitution to the State;

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to accord at the same time their unanimous wish,

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1 The Constitution of the kingdom of the two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to

facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"J. All our Ministers and Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of the present Decree. Naples, 7th July, 1820.

(Signed) "FRANCIS, Lieut-Genl."

ALI PACHA.

Letters from Epirus are said to state, that Ali Pacha, on receiving orders from the Porte to evacuate some Provinces, had a conference with Sir Thomas Maitland, but was not encouraged to hope for any assistance from the British government. He then returned to Jannina, and summoned a council of the most distinguished Turks of the country. The Turks advised submission to the Porte, but this advice he did not choose to follow. He then called together the Greek clergy and notables, and addressed them in a long speech, in which he apologized for the aggressions he had committed on that people by stating that he had been driven to those necessities by the necessity of his situation. A copy of the speech attributed to the Pacha is given in the French papers, but with some doubt as to its authenticity. It is said, however, that he appeared next day in public, with the Archbishop of Jannina by his side, and that they both proceeded to set an example of working on the fortifications. On the same day he disarmed the Turks, and made them deliver hostages to him. He also took hostages from the Albanians, though they adhere to him, notwithstanding that they profess the mussulman religion. He has caused a proclamation to be read in the Greek churches, inviting the people to take up arms for the defence of their religion. He offers every one that enlists, a bounty of 100 piasters, and 40 piasters a month of pay. These terms have procured for him a great number of recruits.—He is said to have an army of 50,000 men, more than 2-5ths of whom are Greeks.

London, July 17. THE QUEEN.

The queen has been led into an error respecting the plate which his late majesty allowed her to use while in Kensington palace. The king could not make a present of the plate belonging to the crown. It is not unusual for an order to issue for plate from the jewel office to a princess of the blood, while resident in any of the royal palaces. Such an order was made for her majesty while princess of Wales, and a similar issue was made for the Duke of Cambridge, but they both sent them back, and they were returned to the jewel office.

THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Peter Moore presented to the house of commons on Friday last a petition from a Mrs. Olivia Serres, in which the lady asserts herself to be the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland.—The following are said to be among the documents by which this royal descent can be proved, and if they are authentic, the lady may perhaps be more successful in establishing her own pretensions to a high birth, than she has been, or is likely to be, in proving that her father, Dr. Wilmot, wrote the "Letters of Junius."

"George R.—Whereas it is our royal command, that the birth of Olivia, the duke of Cumberland's daughter, is not to be made known to the nation during our reign; but from a sense of religious duty, we will that she be acknowledged by the royal family after our death, should she survive ourselves, in return for confidential services rendered ourselves, by Dr. Wilmot, in the year 1739.

Dated Kew Palace, May 2, 1773.

Witness, CHATHAM.

This is to certify that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot, was duly solemnized, according to the established laws of the church of England, by myself. J. WILMOT.

March 4, 1767.

Present at the marriage } BROOKS, of the above parties. } J. ADDER. This is to certify, that Olive, the only child of the above parties, was born April 3, 1772. J. Wilmot, R. Wilmot, Warrick

September 11th, 1829.

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THURSDAY, ANNAPOLIS.
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London Weekly Messenger of July 10.

It gives us much satisfaction to state, that the friends of the Queen look with confidence to her immediate return, and that it is under this happy prospect that they are pressing forward without delay. It will be the ultimate event of the year. It should be remembered, however, that there are two essential ones, adulterous and incestuous marriages—the one an indecent and offensive crime. As respects the latter, we would briefly observe, we do not much approve of this offensive and indecent family in the solemn and formal act of parliament. The first place is too loose, and the second is too colloquial; and secondly, it is totally out of taste.

The trial of her majesty will proceed without delay, the public feel some interest in being informed, that a great number of persons have already arrived at Annapolis, consisting of Italians, Sardians, Venetians, &c. We have no objection but that the House of Commons will give only the due weight to the testimony of these men; we feel confident that the law officers will duly advise the House, who are less accustomed to rules of evidence.

All these observations we of course presume that her majesty is innocent, and will establish her innocence, and we are satisfied that she respects the main charge, she acquits herself. We understand she is possessed of conclusive evidence in answer to the alleged connection: We sincerely hope that the current report is erroneous in this respect. It is remembered by some of our friends, that about twenty years ago, or perhaps somewhat more, Chevalier d'Eon (at that time an envoy from France,) was before a police magistrate charged with an improper design on a female, and was put on trial; upon the arrival of his trial his counsel suffered all evidence to proceed, and when called upon for the defence, that they had but one answer—that the Chevalier was a woman. We trust that the answer of Queen will be as conclusive, and the present tone, both of her friends and of her advocates, will anticipate that it will be so.

By the present tone, both of her friends and of her advocates, will anticipate that it will be so. We shall be happy to be enabled to in our next paper, Solvuntur omnia, her majesty certainly has no conviction of the result, and her friends appear equally convinced.

New-York, Sept. 6.

Letters from a late English paper state that the Lady who claims to be the legitimate daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, by his wife, and consequently cousin of the present Majesty, is at this time under arrest for debt. Her father has an inquiry into her situation; and coupling this of course with the want of feeling which has thrown her into her present situation, suspicions have been formed in her mind of a combination to defraud her of her inheritance. From what we have seen of the English papers in relation to this Lady, we think that the proofs have all the *prima facie* appearance of genuineness. Indeed the story of identifying the hand-writing of the conspicuous Personages of the court, and a singular coincidence and absurdity of any attempt at forgery in matters of such proof, are unquestionable proofs in favour of authenticity.

Miss McCall, has been convicted at Edinburgh, of stealing the Paisley Union Bank, in 1817, on the 14th of July, 1817, of £10,000.

From the National Advocate. SCULL CAP.

In the Evening Post of Saturday last there is a strong and well attested case of a cure produced by the Scull Cap, on a girl with confirmed symptoms of the Hydrophobia. It has been said, by a distinguished writer, "that ridicule is not the test of truth." Mr. Coleman has pursued this subject with a zeal, perseverance and humanity which reflects the highest credit upon him, because he was assailed in the progress of the inquiry by the sneers of the learned and the ridicule of the doubtful; his motives were not duly appreciated, and his labours were satirized as visionary and ephemeral. We, ourselves, lent no inconsiderable aid in spreading this mantle of satire over what we considered a harmless, inefficient plant, urged and administered by a person who had not made human diseases a particular study. When, however, such well attested cases of cure as the present are exhibited to view, we should deem it criminal to ridicule a plant possessing qualities so inestimable. There never has been a cure discovered for the hydrophobia; it is a disease which hitherto has shut out hope; now a remedy has been found; it has been applied, and applied successfully. Why should we longer doubt its efficacy? We, therefore, would recommend physicians and apothecaries to supply themselves immediately with ample quantities of the scull cap, taking care to reject the spurious plant, which resembles the genuine very much, and which, probably, has been used and failed.

Mr. Coleman, in pursuance of his humane policy, has gone to considerable expense in pushing this inquiry; he can look for no other remuneration than the approbation of his own conscience, and the gratification which always must arise from the belief that he may be saving the lives of his fellow creatures. The scull cap has always been considered as a plant of inert qualities; but who would have thought, some years ago, that the plant was an infallible cure for the bite of a rattlesnake? Yet so it is. Let us not judge hastily.

"Mickle is the powerful grass, that lies In herbs, plants, flowers, and their true qualities. For naught so vile that on the earth doth live But to the earth some special good doth give. Within the root of this small flower, Poison hath residence, and medicine power! Shakepeare

From the New-York Columbian, Sept. 8.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By the favour of Dr. Mitchell we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter from J. Robinson, Esq. The magnitude of the discovery will not fail to arrest the attention of every one, and the surprise is that such an extent of ocean and so situated should not before have been generally known. It is said however, to have been discovered some years since by some American whalers, and the knowledge concealed for mercantile purposes.

Valparaiso, Jan. 23, 1820.

Sir—I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the south seas.

In the month of February, of the current year, captain Smith, master of the British merchant brigantine Williams, on a passage from Buenos Ayres to this port, round Cape Horn, in lat. 61 40 S. discovered land. When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Montevideo, he sailed to the southward to ascertain whether he had been deceived or not; but meeting bad weather, and encountering ice, he was obliged to desist and prosecute his voyage—yet without abandoning his original intention, or losing his sanguine belief in the existence of land in that neighbourhood. In Montevideo, he prepared his vessel rather better than common, and proceeded a second time round the cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 15th of October was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. The water was then high coloured, black and white sand and shells. The soundings gradually decreased to twenty-five fathoms and less, but

coarser, and of an oozy, greenish colour as he approached the shore. Captain Smith was obliged to stand off and on, by a heavy swell until the 17th ult. when he landed in lat. 64 43 S. and 57 10 W. longitude, by an observation and an excellent chronometer. Here he saw many seals—sea-lions, whales, and sea-fowls—all perfectly fearless and unacquainted with danger. This land he calls a continent, and gave it the name of New-South Britain, upon which he hoisted the British flag.

On the north coast of this land there is a chain or line of Islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of Penguin Islands. Between these Islands and the main land, there is a kind of channel, from two to ten miles wide, with some current—and in one place an appearance of breakers, produced probably by a narrow passage and sunken rocks. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, but captain Smith did not explore it.

Captain Smith coasted to the west and west by south, sometimes inside of the Islands, at others between them and the main, to the latitude of 83 degrees 53 minutes south—longitude 65 west; the wind then blowing from the south west; he took his departure and steered from the land north west by west, when it bore south and west, as far as could be discerned with good glasses, and with every appearance of its extending further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits as having been covered with snow, and with generally a sterile, barren aspect, but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys and appertures of the hills and mountains, and likewise with rivers and creeks. He stretched along this coast, three hundred miles, with generally cool, pleasant weather, but not having been properly provided with boats, he did not attempt to re-land, notwithstanding he saw fine bays and sandy beaches.

Captain Smith saw many fish of all colours and sizes, and different denominations. The most remarkable resembled the cod fish of Cape Angully Bank, and the Isle Juan Fernandez. The whales were like those of Hudson Bay and Davis's Straits. Besides these, he saw a species of white whale and black fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead, at each cast, are preserved. I have seen them, and likewise a draught of the land, by a good hand. Capt. Sheriff, the commander of the Andromache, and other British naval forces in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, sir, in as much as it may be the means of throwing a new light upon geography, navigation, and theory of the earth, I take the liberty to communicate the information in the hopes that the facts will be gratifying to the Lyceum and useful to society in general.

Permit me to hint, that it is probable many great discoveries are yet to be made in this hemisphere, and that much has escaped the most curious observers in the Pacific Ocean. Should the government of the United States, equip and commission a vessel with suitable persons for a voyage of discovery to this quarter of the world, I think that the government and nation would be amply rewarded by the acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the conscious satisfaction, arising from having patronised and promoted laudable intelligence, adventure and enterprise.

Perhaps new sources of wealth—happily, power, & revenue would be disclosed, and science itself be benefited thereby. The land lately discovered lies in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. ROBINSON.

To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, LL.D. President of the Lyceum of Natural History, N. York, &c. &c.

Translated for the Phil. Gazette. ADDRESS

Of the Supreme Junta of Government in Spain to the Nations.

SPANIARDS!
After six years of a most heroic struggle, you saw yourselves overcome by an excess of loyalty, renounce, in your enthusiasm therefor your most precious rights, overrun the great political work which you had raised upon so many sacrifices, and abandon in fine the path of glory and of liberty on which you had so nobly entered; all this ought to have made you despair of a people thus apparently contented with its unfortunate fate, ever rising from the degradation in which it had sunk, and of re-establishing its august name among the majesty of nations.

Such was indeed the general opinion of Europe, who said, that by a transformation unheard of in the annals of the world, Spain had retrograded to the gross ignorance and profound darkness of the twelfth century: who, more insolent still, asserted that Africa commenced at the Pyrenees; who however, more sensible or more politic regretted that in order to be extricated from so mournful a state a cruel convulsion would be necessary, which, shaking the very foundations of the social edifice, would produce more dreadful effects than conflagrations or earthquakes.

Vain injuries, vain fears, which the prodigious events of six months, and the inconceivable originality of the Spanish character have repelled and dissipated. Yes, Spaniards! the cry of Liberty, raised by our generous warriors on the plains of Yeres, was re-echoed by the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean; it resounded in Arragon and Navarre; it was heard in this heroic Capital, and at the august throne of our King; from that moment the will of the whole nation was accomplished; and the greatest enterprise in which a King and people could embark was commenced under the most happy auspices.

This unforeseen and splendid event was attended by circumstances rendering it truly new and singular. No violence, no vengeance, not a drop of blood. The very enemies of Liberty could view with tranquillity this spectacle and move securely in the enjoyment of rights which they dared not claim in their days of triumph. The illustrious banished, walk from their prisons, return from their places of exile, and are the first to set an example of moderation and order. Astonished Europe contemplates this sublime picture, and admiring so many virtues, trembles still for Spain, still trembles for Liberty.

But this was not yet sufficient; it was necessary to give a more important but less expected example. The Constitution had been just proclaimed—the Monarch, acceding cheerfully to the wishes of a faithful people, had sworn to it with the most heartfelt pleasure, assembling round his throne the Junta who now addresses you, to assist him in the last undertaking of establishing the Constitutional system, to point out to him those measures which would harmonize with the public opinion, and to co-operate with him in the convocation of the National Congress, which ought to be the termination of our crisis as well as of the powers of the Junta. But from the very nature of things this desired assemblage could not take place as soon as public inquietude and impatience required; and the flattering hopes which the nation had placed on the Cortes were necessarily protracted. In the meanwhile the provinces might disunite, order be destroyed, and the bonds of union and of concord dissolved. All this presented to the enemies of Liberty a favourable opportunity, and a criminal probability of involving the nation in a fatal anarchy, in a civil war, the horrors of which would again conduct it to the abyss of evils from which it had just been liberated.

Health and eternal glory to the generous nation, whose mildness and virtues have enabled them to avoid such dangerous rocks! Health and immortal fame to the virtuous prince, who, placed at their head, knew how to lead them thro' perils to the fulfilment of their desires! That period has passed away; order

has been preserved; the malevolent passions have been buried in silence or have murmured in secret, and nothing has been manifested but a noble love of good and of generous confidence. You proceeded, Spaniards, to elect your representatives.

Neither power, nor riches, nor intrigue prevailed over you in the exercise of the most important and valuable of your rights; and so correct has been your aim, that, on hearing the names of representatives, the country believed it received them from the hands of wisdom and virtue. Finally the day of assembling dawned, the doors of the sanctuary are opened, the fathers of the state are seated, and amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse, the monarch presents himself in all the pomp of majesty, with all the splendour of his virtues, and fulfilling the royal word which he had pledged to his faithful people, he swears before heaven and earth to observe religiously the sacred compact, in which are defined the rights of the throne and of the most heroic of nations.

This is the beautiful day for which we have so long sighed; we are now paid for twelve years of troubles, of sacrifices, and of bitterness; on this day we ought to forget our past evils and deliver ourselves up to the sweet hopes which smile on us. And how can we avoid confiding in the united efforts of a magnanimous king, who has so strongly evinced his regard for our welfare, and of deputies of the most approved patriotism and wisdom? It is not possible. No. The Spanish national Congress appears like a fire in the midst of the political body to communicate to it the warmth of life, and give it action and energy. Great are the duties it has to perform, arduous the work committed to its charge, but acting closely in unison with the king its power will be greater; and the glory with which it will be crowned immense.

Oh Spaniards! it is absolutely necessary that you also should aid with your docility and prudence. The wounds inflicted by so many ages of error, of ignorance and despotism cannot be instantly healed. The blessings of liberty, from being so inestimable, must always be obtained by time and sacrifices. Do not suffer yourselves to be tormented by impatience, nor listen to the seductive voice of the malicious, who will ridicule your slow progress—Observe how nature perfects her works by a slow and majestic march—Trees planted to day yield not fruit to-morrow, nor is health nor strength once lost to the human frame, regained in an instant. Your disease has been protracted, painful, mortal, and only by time and regular diet can you obtain that health which you so ardently desire. But doubt not its restoration; the good implore not in vain, nor is heaven so inimical to man as to suffer such sweet hopes to be blasted.

And thou, Madrid, heroic by so many titles, thou, as the centre and capital of the State, hast so eminently contributed to our happy revolution; to thee, who happily holdest in thy bosom the national representation, the rest of the monarchy looks for an efficacious example of profound respect and consummate prudence. Thou wilt give it, and the demonstrations of adherence, of love and of confidence, due to thee from the junta by which thou art now addressed, will not permit it to doubt the sentiments towards a Congress, deserving of the highest consideration. The Junta, in manifesting for the last time the purest gratitude which it justly owes thee, joyfully offers its congratulations on the good fortune with which thou hast consummated the great work commenced in March; inestimable confidence associated it with thee for the noble purpose then proposed; and if in the assistance and counsel rendered to thy beloved monarch it has corresponded to thy wishes, and crowned the enterprise, in this satisfaction alone it enjoys the most delightful recompense for its labours.

Madrid, July 9, 1820.

Louis de Bourbon, Cardinal of Scala and Archbishop of Toledo, President.

Francis Ballesteros, Vice President.

Manuel Abad y Queipo, Bishop elect of Valladolid of Mechocon-

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Received at the Office of the Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 28.

The Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph to-day:—"Accounts have been received of a very unpleasant kind, of the issue of the expedition under Sir William Carr to the Persian Gulf. Reports say, that the Pirates, who in the first place abandoned the fort, which some time ago the public were informed had been quietly taken possession of by the troops under Sir William's command, returned and made a formidable attack on the fort, in which the 47th & 64th regiments suffered severely. We have not heard all the particulars."

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, dated the 19th inst., appointing several new Prefects, and authorising an interchange of jurisdiction between others: two have been superseded and called to fill the functions of *Masters of Requests*; three have been superseded without any motives being assigned; & the resignation of one has been accepted.—The following are extracts:—

Paris, July 25.

"On Sunday it was reported, that M. Hyde de Neuville was appointed Ambassador at the court of the Brazils, and that the Marquis de Riviere would give up the embassy at Constantinople, to succeed the deceased count de Payseur, in quality of captain of the guards of his royal Highness Monsieur.

Quotidienne.

"The last letters from Naples do not announce any event or remarkable circumstance to have occurred since the 8th inst. From the 8th to the 10th, news was expected from Sicily, where it was supposed the recent revolution would have found more numerous partisans than in the Kingdom of Naples. With respect to the provinces which were the first theatre of the revolution, if we may credit letters now before us, it is easy to perceive that reflection has succeeded to factions and transitory enthusiasm. The Neapolitan people remember with a mixture of regret, that agriculture and commerce flourished under the former government, that the finances of the state were administered with economy, and that there existed a well-grounded hope of the diminution of the taxes; it is now doubtful whether the benefits which are promised by the recent revolution will indemnify the nation for the positive good which she enjoyed. These reflections, say our correspondents, suffice to prove, that the Neapolitan people took little part in the revolution."

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday last. It is easy to collect from these, as also from other Continental Journals, that the people of Berlin are beginning to manifest serious uneasiness at the protracted postponement of their long-promised constitution. Some popular disturbances, accompanied by broils between the people and soldiery, agitated Berlin during the evening of the 11th, and some subsequent evenings of the month. The commencement of the tumult is attributed in the official, as well as in private accounts, to a drunken squabble between some workmen and the keeper of a tavern, when the latter called in the assistance of the military guard, and caused his antagonists to be arrested.

The seizure of these men collected a crowd of their comrades and other persons, who undertook to rescue them. The troops used their arms to drive off the crowd, but were themselves repulsed. Other troops came to their assistance, but the people were again victorious. Gen. Tauenzien and the Gen. Commandant Branchaetzel, found it necessary to bring into action the horse gen'darmes, by whom the multitude was at length dispersed. This occurrence took place on the evening of the 11th, but for some succeeding evenings the people again assembled in the streets. The public authorities, civil and military, adopted the most vigorous measures, to prevent a renewal of the outrages, and it will be seen in our extracts from the *Hamburg papers*, that an order of police was issued in Berlin on the 13th, to prohibit all meetings in the streets, even for the most innocent purposes. It is stated that several persons were wounded in the contest. No doubt, we think, can be entertained, that the spirit which animated the people of Berlin to so very novel a proceeding in the Prussian dominions as an attack upon the

majesty of the military power, is to be traced to the animating principle of political independence which is now making rapid strides throughout the world. The king of Prussia has been too long amusing his subjects with the hopes of a free constitution, to flatter himself that he can much longer withhold it from their enjoyment.

In the mean time we find the King of Spain the object of the most enthusiastic popularity. Whenever he appears among his people his presence is greeted by the acclamations of thousands. His majesty is said to feel sensibly the happiness of the change that has been effected in his situation. The people of Spain mark in every way their enthusiasm for the constitution and even every article of fashionable dress now bears the distinctive appellation of *la Constitution*.

Several ecclesiastics have been arrested at Seville, charged with having endeavored to excite commotions in that city. Measures of precaution have been adopted there by General O'Donouj the governor of Andalusia.

London, July 29.

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch papers to the 20th inst. The following extracts are dated Berlin, the 11th inst:

"We remember that when the revolution broke out in Spain, the official Gazette of Berlin, at first affected to treat with contempt the endeavours of the constitutional party; and that after the events in the Peninsula had turned out favorable for that party, the same Gazette tried to demonstrate, in long articles, the illegality of the enterprise and of the constitution of the cortes in general. It seems that this conduct of the official journalists has given rise to complaints from the Spanish legation in this city, and we have been truly astonished at reading, on a sudden, in one of the last numbers of our official journal, a long article, proving the legality and the legitimacy of the constitution of the cortes.

Within these few days the discount on bills of exchange has risen at Berlin to 8 per cent.—This rise is ascribed to the numerous speculations which are now making here, as well as in other places, on the new great loan for 100 millions of roubles, now negotiating for Russia by Mr. Rothschild of London. Great eagerness is every where shewn to subscribe to this loan, which offers great advantages to the subscribers. The most considerable sums have been subscribed at London.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last arrived this morning. They supply no intelligence of any interest. An article from Vienna states, the Persian ambassador arrived in that capital on the 15th inst.

Accounts from Madrid of the 15th inst. announce the arrest of the Curate Ortolozzi, who it is said is implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Seville. This ecclesiastic, under the late system, was a zealous advocate for the King, over whom it is alleged, he exercised great influence.

One of the most affecting and awful events ever remembered in this neighbourhood occurred at Thorncliffe Iron Works on Wednesday last:—During the tremendous thunder-storm in the afternoon, the workmen, in presence of all the resident proprietors, were casting a tilt shaft, about five tons weight, in a perpendicular mould; when the casting was nearly complete, the liquid mass suddenly shot up like a cataract of fire from the orifice of a volcano, and mingled with clouds of heated sand, fell in red-hot flakes on every side. Of about 40 persons present 22 were burnt more or less severely; but particulars of the manner in which wounds and death were inflicted, during this dreadful explosion, would be too shocking for perusal. Three men perished on the spot, and six others have died since.

London, July 30.

Since our last, (says the *Englishman*) a further call in Exchequer Bills has taken place, and all those dated in or prior to March 1819, are about to be cancelled, and exchanged for money or new bills. They will be received at the Exchequer till the 14th August, and the interest will cease on the 18th. The relief thus given to the Exchequer Bill market is considerable, but is not to that extent anticipated by the holders of these securities: since it still leaves an arrear of from twelve to fifteen months on a large portion of those in circulation, and

dated previously to April 1819. The level of the funds on the whole is lower than on the preceding week by about 3 4 per cent but without any cause that may with justice be assigned for the depression. The shock was received on Friday, and was founded on the circulation of rumors of disturbances in the north; but although admitted to be untrue a consequent reaction of the funds did not follow. But for the apprehension this rumour created, and which induced some very extensive sales, the determination of the Bank to take in the Omnium as usual, which was announced on Thursday, must have supported it if it did not improve the existing prices of the funds. The market in Consols for the account closed yesterday at 68 7-8 to 69. Omnium at 1 4 premium, and Navy Fives at 103 5 8.

It is said that a cordon of troops is about to invest the metropolis, pending the ensuing trial of the queen, and that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath.

Explosion of Gunpowder.—About half past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the neighbourhood of the Borough road, St. George's fields, was thrown into a violent state of alarm, in consequence of a loud explosion of gunpowder, and other inflammable combustibles, at the house of Mr. Jones, an assistant fire-work manufacturer to Vauxhall Gardens. Happily no lives were lost, and the fire occasioned by the explosion was soon got under.

We have inserted, in another part of our paper, her Majesty's answer to the address from the town of Wakefield. We entreat those, if there be any such, who conscientiously think that no factions attempts are making to connect this question with the most mischievous designs, to read that answer carefully and dispassionately. The proceedings which have been instituted are violently decried—malice and falsehood are imputed to her accusers—an assumption of power is denounced which spurns all limitation—and the House of Lords are indelicately selected, as aiming to "dethrone their lawful Queen!"—Lastly, there is a hypothesis which goes a step farther than her Majesty has yet advanced in any of her answers. "If I am condemned without justice—and de-throned against all law—the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab—and the character of the highest judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity." If! Why is such a contingency imagined for a moment? England is not the country—British Noblemen and British Gentlemen, are not the persons—where, and by whom, the meanest individual can be—"condemned without justice." How then can England's Queen stand in that peril?—We are sorry to observe all this; and we are still more sorry to see her Majesty dwelling upon "an eventual triumph in the affections, of the people." Her only triumph must be the proof of her innocence before her Judges. If she fail there—which we pray she may not—what sort of triumph does she anticipate through the means of the people?—*Courier*.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence.—Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

Sept 21.

3w.

NEGROES

For Sale, or Hire.

A woman, 40 years of age, a good plain cook. Her daughter, aged 16—One boy 14 years of age. A girl 11 years of age. A girl seven years old; and a boy four years old.—Inquire at this office

Sept. 21.

Situation Wanted

An overseer who is competent in tanning, and a good clerk, and his wife, who is probably as clever a manager of milk and butter and of raising calves by hand, with out much assistance, or word of skimmilk, as any in the states. And at the same time may be an acquisition to a family, she being clever at needle work and knitting. A line dropped at the office of this paper, addressed to J. M. will be carefully attended to. Good recommendations will be produced.

Sept. 7.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 21

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For the City of Annapolis.

Col. HENRY MAYNARD, and ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esq.

For Calvert County.

Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds, Gustavus Weems, Samuel Turner.

For Prince George's.

Col. Francis M. Hall, George Semmes, Thos. T. Somerville, Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick.

Alexander Warfield, Robt. G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester.

Benj. W. Leecombe, Michael Lucas, Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson.

For Worcester.

Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Seely, Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot.

John Goldsborough, Nichl. Thomas, Robert Banning, Wm. H. Tilghman.

For Caroline.

Gen. Wm. Potter, James Houston, Maj. R. D. Hughlett, Thos. Goldsborough

For Allegany.

William Hilleary, William Reid, Thomas Blair, John Scott.

For Montgomery.

Ephraim Gaither, Benjamin S. Forrest, William Darnes, Henry Harding.

For Cecil.

George B. Milligan, Nichl. Hyland of St. Henry Stump, James Janney.

For Kent.

Frederick Boyer, James F. Brown, John B. Eccleston, Richard S. Thomas.

JOHN H. D. LANE,

Will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

By MANY VOTERS, Anne Arundel county, August 14.

WILLIAM WARFIELD,

Will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Aug. 26.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, at Sandy Point farm, on the north side of Severn, by the Rev. M. Watkins, Mr. William Hall, of this city, to Miss Caroline Weedon

For the Md. Gazette.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Annapolis, Sept. 10. 1820.

DEDICATED TO HER SCHOOL COMPANIONS.

MEMOIR.

How few the days since I have seen thee bound, In all the life of youth's unclouded day; Thy fair companions joyous, circling round, In happy laughter or in merry play. Then warmed thy cheek yet fresher brighter hue, Then shone in radiance that blue eye of thine; 'Twas like the sparkling drop of summer dew On which the morning rays of Titan shine. Each heart rejoiced and joined that buoyant glee, Warm'd by thy smile of rosy innocence— Alas, the vision bright I was but doom'd to see. One short lived moment—then it fled from hence. Her that I loved the deep dark grave contains, And there I gaze—For her I gaze in vain— The grave denies my grief, it mocks my pains, And says, "She's gone—thy sorrow shall remain."

HOPE.

O raise thy look from yonder lonely hill, Up to those stars of yon mild smiling sky— There dwells the maid in all her beauty still, There Angels purg, to her embrace press nigh. "Come kindred spirit," says their kindly voice, "A brighter home thy look shall now behold;" "A father too, (dear Angel, O rejoice!)" "In arms of love his dearest child shall fold."

And ye, her sisters! There shall meet again, Again renew the sister band of love— Then when ye feel of Memory the pain, O look to me, direct your eyes above.

COMMUNICATED

To the Federalists of Maryland.

To insure the triumph of federalism at the ensuing election, nothing more is necessary than activity and exertion. For two years past the federalists of Maryland have manifested a most culpable apathy.—The result of the election last year, it has subsequently been clearly ascertained, was owing not to an increase of numbers on the part of the democrats, but to remissness on the part of the federalists. In Prince Georges' county the democratic majority was trifling—in Talbot 19—in Cecil 20—in Kent 1—in Caroline 11—in Worcester 9. These majorities are all very small, and we are assured that in several of these counties there were federalists enough to have elected the ticket, who neglected going to the polls. This information we deem important to the federalists of Maryland, it shows them

how necessary it is for every list to perform its duty. On various occasions, we have seen their whole force is brought into exercise, whenever an election occurs, we regret to say that always been the case with the federalists. But as we give them warning of the danger of losing their votes, as we have proved to them it sacrificed the election, we indulge the hope, that we not again have cause to regret the recurrence of the same apathy listlessness.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The various important measures recommended by the late Gov. Goldsborough to the attention of the legislature, afford the best evidence of his enlightened views, and ardent patriotism. But how is it to be regretted that these measures were totally disregarded, instead of devoting their attention to the best interests of the state, in endeavouring to devise plans for the increase of the revenue, of maintaining a system of general education for the indigent, making arrangements for the improvement of the natural advantages of the state, by increasing its susceptibility of improvement; instead of doing all that spent their time, and the money, in endeavouring to force people of Calvert to tell who they voted for democrats or federalists. And now, are the federalists willing again to trust the destinies of the state to the democrats? We hope not; we trust at the ensuing election they will sign to them their proper reward and eject them from their confidence.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The Coercing Resolution.

Mr. Green, The attention of the people of Maryland cannot, I think be so ten directed to the scrutiny regard to the Calvert election, on that occasion the elective franchise was infringed by a democratic house of delegates. Every one should, in order to prevent the recurrence of similar acts, manifest disapprobation of what has been ready done, by opposing, with suffrage the democratic ticket at the ensuing election. Let me appeal to the voters of Maryland, to pair to the polls on the first Monday in October, to have upon their thoughts, the "coercing resolution," a resolution, whereby the voters were compelled to declare whom he voted; which was a violation of the constitution, as of the prescriptive rights guaranteed thereby, since the mode of giving by ballot was introduced for the purpose of enabling a man to vote his vote. This "coercing resolution" was calculated to produce those rights which are invaluable to freemen. Voters of Maryland you prepared to re-elect those who adopted the "coercing resolution" to support such as are friends thereto. Your liberties, never last session received a shock so violent as was given to them by the "coercing resolution." This makes you cautious how you put democrats in power, who injure you more materially by passing resolutions similar to the one I have so repeatedly mentioned so frequently by me, with a view to draw your attention more particularly thereto, to legislative procedure so grossly iniquitous, that it cannot be deeply impressed upon our minds.

For the Md. Gazette.

The democrats say, that much as the federal party of the administration of Mr. Calvert, there exists no longer interference between the two parties, and therefore the federalists to surrender the government of the state into the hands of the democrats. Such is the substance of the argument, (if argument it can be called,) which we have so often repeated in the democratic papers. Now we contend, there exists as much difference between the democrats and the federalists of Maryland, at present as there ever existed between the federalists and the supporters of Jefferson's administration, and the administration of Mr. Calvert, because he has adopted federal policy, and if he be not a federalist in name, he certainly is one in fact. The democrats, who ought not to support the administration of Mr. Calvert, are informed, that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, are both oppos-

The democrats, not being able to produce any thing like a defence of their conduct, in the state government, are blindly attempting to shift the blame to the federalists, on account of their management of the finances. But even this recoils on them.

Towards the close of the session John Montgomery as chairman of a committee of ways and means, made a report on them, the matter contained in which, and the arrangement of it, are such as are peculiarly fitted to subserve the use, to which it is now devoted. Instead of a philosophical exposition, pregnant with information, to collect and diffuse which they had enjoyed the last of the whole session, except six of their reports is little more than a pile of contracts between the state and the people, for the period of eleven years, that a head presided, and the twelve members of the senate, for the preceding years, that they themselves administered the government, the fairness of its contents, and the impartiality with which it has

In the concise view we lately
of the report upon the finan-
the state, we made no mention
the proceeds of the Bank Stock
by it in England, before the re-
tion, and which, in consequence
that event, was detained till
William Pinkney's return from
don, shortly after the career of
mocracy commenced in Mar-
This immense sum was then put
into its coffers, and considered
swells the prosperous statement
make up of the finances, what
their hands. We are not accu-
ly apprised of the amount thus
stored from England, through
agency of Mr. Pinkney and

The king with his treasures embarked on board vessels then in embargo was laid on all the shipping extended to taking away their sails regard to the revolution in Naples considered progressive at the last day.

The people of Palermo have not cockade of Naples.

John M. Jansky, Jr.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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Three Dollars per Annum

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INTERESTING HISTORY.

It is known as a matter of history in the early part of 1755 great exertions were made by the British army at the head of which was the illustrious Earl of Chatham, for the production of the French power in the provinces of the Canadas. To carry the object into effect General Amherst, referred to in the history of America, was appointed to command, of the British army in North America; and the Western Colonies in America were called upon for assistance, who contributed with alacrity their several contingents of men to effect the grand object of British enterprise. It is a still within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, that the British army lay encamped in summer 1755 on the Eastern bank of the Hudson a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground belonging to John I. Van Rensselaer, Esq. To this day vestiges of the encampment remain; and after the lapse of nearly a century, when a great number of the actors of those days, have passed away like shadows from earth, the inquisitive traveller observes the remains of the ashes, in places where they boiled their kettles. It was this army that under the command of Abercrombie was foiled with a severe defeat in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell the head of his troops, in an hour of history has been consecrated to his name. In the early part of June, Eastern troops began to pour in company after company, and such an assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of John Falstaff, of right merry and merriment memory. It would, said worthy ancestor, who relates the story, have relaxed the grasp of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans, marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take their station in behalf of the British army—some in long coats, some with short skirts, and others with no coats at all, in colours as varied as the rainbow—some with their hair cropped, the army of Cromwell, & others with wigs whose curls flowed with grace around their shoulders. Their rich accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops, was a matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The whole played the air of two centuries ago, and the tout ensemble of the whole exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had never been accustomed to in their native land. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British army, a physician attached to the staff, the name of Dr. Shackburg, who combined with the science of the quack, the skill and talents of a comedian. To please brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with a gravity recommended it to the wits, as one of the most celebrated of martial music. The joke was to the no small amusement of the British Corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed, it was nation line, in a few days nothing was heard of the provincial camp but the air Yankee Doodle. Little did the doctor or his coadjutors then suppose, that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule, should be marked for such high destiny in twenty years from that time the national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker's Hill, in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into chains to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

riates us (if the expression may be allowed me) with God himself, whose glorious prerogative it is, to be the greatest of all givers. There is a bliss about its exercise, which makes its way into the dearest and coldest of bosoms. Even the miser feels it, when he has, by some happy fortuity, broken through the dull monotony of getting and hoarding, and has ventured for once to give. All men feel it, when the call of some blessed charity brings heart to heart, and hand to hand; when a purse is to be made up for the widow, or the little orphan is to be fed, or clad, or schooled. But Sir, to-day this bliss of heaven, (I may justly call it such, for nothing less than Heaven sent it into the heart of man, nor is any thing wanting but enough of this to make a heaven below,) this heavenly bliss of giving, takes a higher form, and exerts a more elevating power. Were we met to provide no better thing for our fellow man, than a perishing weed to cover his flesh, or the perishing food that sustains its life, we might rejoice indeed; but it would be with none of that mixture of sublime emotion, that is thrilling at this moment through so many hearts in this Assembly. No, Sir, ours is a higher charity. We meet to make a gift to the immortal mind; to give to sorrow a more than mortal solace; and to want a more than earthly supply. We are met to spread the Bible of God; a book it is now too late to eulogize. There was indeed a day Sir, (we have none of us forgotten it) when those who yet held fast their belief in that book, were called to contend for its value, and to vindicate its truth. But that day is past; past, Sir, I trust for ever. A day has succeeded it, such as neither you, Sir, nor any of us ever expected to see; in which the honouring of this book has become the employment of nations and the strife of kings. No, Sir, I will not attempt to praise it. The eulogy of the Bible is in the tears of the penitent, whom it has subdued; in the ardent vow of the prodigal, it has reclaimed; in the meek fortitude of the suffering, whom it has sustained; in the triumphant songs of the dying, it has saved. Its monuments are in the laws, whose spirit it has enlightened and purified; in the national sentiment, which it has raised and refined; in the national light, which it has sent down to the habitation of the lowest poor; in the national institutions, whose genius it has pervaded with equity and freedom; in the national charities, which owe their very being to its power. The hand of culture cannot be more distinctly traced on the face of wild and desert nature, than the effect of this book on the moral condition of man. Look at man without it. Look, Sir, at those immortal republics, the glory and perfection of the pagan world. What were morals there? Morals! where the most rigid of exactors suffers me to steal, and commends me if I cover the theft by falsehood; where the highest public authority tells me, if my child is feeble or deformed, to bring it to the public officer, that it may be destroyed, where another instructor allows me to murder my mother when she is old; where another permits me to marry my daughter or my sister; and another informs me, it is a virtue to become my own destroyer. From morals do we turn to Religion; The darkness deepens. I ask the same masters of reason, what I must worship? And one tells me to worship the sun and moon; another sends me to deified men and heroes; another builds me an altar to winds and storms; another to famine and pestilence; denies multiply at every step, and take new forms at every turn; till at length they start from every bush, & swarm in every pool; and I am bowed down to apes and crocodiles, to dogs and serpents, to birds, and four footed beasts, and creeping things. I ask them once more, How I must worship? and a priestess of Diana brings me a naked boy; and binding the little trembler to the altar, puts a scourge into my hand, and tells me to whip him to death. The Druid brings me a hurdle of reeds, and inclosed within, a fellow man, made in my own image; he takes the scourge out of my hand, and supplies its place with a torch. Another shows me Moloch, sculptured in brass, and surrounded with flames,

and asks me to take the babe out of my bosom, and lay it within those outstretched and fiery arms. Such, Sir, after all the boasts of infidels, and all the charitable hopes of weak and mistaken Christians, was the pagan world. And has it changed? What, then, means that infant's shriek, as it is dropped by a mother's hand, into the gaping jaws of that often fed and almost tamed alligator? What means that column of smoke, that horrid din of drums and brazen cymbals, that heart-piercing pile, where life lies interlarded and wedded with putrid death, where outraged nature struggles and upbraids in vain, and children's hands are set to burn the living, palpitating breasts, that gave them suck? What means that moving mountain of all obscene things, that mass-shapen abomination on its top, or those maniac worshippers crushed beneath the slow moving wheels below? Does this look like saving light? and are these the proofs that the Bible is not needed? No, Sir, I turn my eyes in vain over the wide spreading waste—From the mysteries of the Edda beneath the pole, to the mysteries of the Vedas beneath the line; from the attenuated refinement of Athens, to the grossest barbarism of the Tartar desert; from the remotest Thule, to the Indus and the Ganges; there is neither knowledge of God, practice of holiness, nor hope of heaven; it is one vast Zuhara, where neither rain-drop falls, nor dew exhales, nor wholesome herb nor fragrant flower lifts its head. And oh! Mr. President, when we reflect how appalling a proportion that moral desert bears to the little verdant spot around Susannah's well, can we want either gratitude for our own distinguished blessedness, or motives of exertion to dispense it to others? True, indeed, the sending forth of the Bible does not cure, as a consequence of course, the saving of those who receive it; but, Sir, does not the whole history of the Bible cause, does not the whole history of the world demonstrate, that where the Bible comes some men are always its happy converts? Can you point me, Sir, to a single land in the world, that possesses the Bible, where there are no believers? Sending then the Bible, is, on a broad and general calculation, and according to all the known analogies of Providence, sending salvation."

"Surely, Sir, it is a pleasure thus to meet, surrounded by all that is venerable, and all that is lovely, to witness the triumph of heaven-born charity, and to aid them with our prayers. As certainly it is a pleasure, to contribute to this fund of the heathen's hope, to cast into this treasury of pity and of love. And sure I am, it is not less a pleasure, to be the almoner of a beneficence so truly divine—to enter the hut of poverty—to visit the lonely pallet of dejection and woe, and like Jesus, who sends us to bring to the abodes of guilt and sorrow, the peaceful message of the skies. All this, Sir, is pleasure, and pleasure only. If there be any thing that deserves the name of labour, it falls upon those who, with so much assiduity and faithfulness, have watched over the concerns of this growing institution, and counselled with so much wisdom for the sacred interests of the Bible cause. Let them accept the tribute of a grateful country; and while they continue their high and holy task, let them lift their eyes to that day that is approaching, when, from the rock on which the pilgrims landed, to the farthest promontory on the shores of the Pacific, from the pole to the isthmus, and from the isthmus to Cape Horn, this book of God, which they distribute, shall spread its pure light over the greatest and the happiest land, that morning ever visits, or spring adorns."

Advertisement from a Kentucky paper.
DR. DE ST. LEGER,
Opposite Mr. Allan's Union Hall, Main street, Louisville,
Induced to lay the basis of a museum and preliminary view of chemistry, in their respective and various branches. Selection of mineralogy, botany, anatomy and zoology, also the most celebrated paintings and mechanisms; terrestrial globes, maps, &c. to which may gradually be added, a circulating library, begs leave to inform the public, he has

acceded to become the institutor of such a commendable depository.
So pleasing to the eye,
So fruitful to the heart
Fully convinced of its universal utility, he will be inexpressibly glad, if any one, anxious to promote so laudable a school of arts and sciences, would call, from 10 A. M. till dusk, and look at the beginning he has already arranged, of several curiosities; hoping his labour and assiduity might perhaps be encouraged by men sensible of the incalculable advantages deriving from the marvellous wonders, of nature, and inexhaustible attainments, literature and scientific employments, adorn the mind with.

At one, we contemplate with an awe of adoration, the sublime prodigies of the sovereign architect of Heaven and earth; and by the other, we again read his infinite greatness and can prepare our soul to ascend the throne of eternity! Gentlemen calling, may peruse the prospectus the Doctor is desirous of submitting to those wishing to become members or stockholders of the establishment, which is to be exhibited in this place, conjointly with Shippingport, Portland, New Albany, Clarksburg, Jeffersonville, Middletown and vicinity; only

A child that creeps, to walk, must be gently aided, & the sweetest of a doting mother, thrive his growth; otherwise, similar to a tender plant, once deprived of the morning dew, droughty days soon wither his bloom.
ADMITTANCE
Grown persons 50
Young misses and lads 25
Children 12 1/2
The Doctor, if sufficiently supported, purposes becoming a resident, and deliver, now and then, discourses on natural curiosities, chemistry, astronomy, botany, Mineralogy, zoology, dissection—then on medicine, surgery and midwifery; religion, commerce and agriculture. Of the different nations he has visited; their customs, habits and manners, on foreign civil wars and revolutions; freedom and tyranny; philosophy, history and antiquity, &c. offers likewise to teach the Latin and French languages; French and English orthography, geography, mathematics, engineering, base ball, fencing, drawing, &c. and attend, as usual, patients needing his professional advice; and que les francais, qui pourroient avoir besoin, de ces services.

He requests persons having, or finding in future, any curiosities, such as petrifications, well preserved madreporas, shells, quadrupeds, volatiles, insects and reptiles; coins, medals, or any other indices of antiquity; books, geographical pictures, &c. to bring or send him the like, as either a gift, loan or deposit; unknown minerals and fluids, &c. as he will then analyze the same; classically place the others in the museum, and mention the name of those bestowing them, in the catalogue of persons distinguishing themselves in seconding his efforts, and thus proving devoted to scientific knowledge.
Louisville, Aug. 16, 1820.

CRICKET—A TALE.
A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper, when men of talents fail.
As an illustration of this assertion, I shall present my readers with the following Tale, from a French periodical work called *Forfaits Redeees*:
A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighbourhood of his cottage, had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had

stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears,—"I'll go," cries he; "I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then! I shall be treated as an impostor, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled!"
To concert this scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heaven! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him to drink; our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, "Tis well! I have the first!" The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companion—"he has found us out, dear friend," he cried; "he is a cunning man, he said he had the first; what could he mean but me?" "It looks a little like it," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning; should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to night."

At night a supper fit for a court of aldermen was set before the greedy Cricket, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, "The second's in my sack, and cannot escape me." Away flew the frightened robber—"We are lost!" he cried; "our heels alone can save us." "Not so," answered the third; "if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll tend him at to-morrow's meal, and, should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us." They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, "My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!"—"Yes," said the trembling culprit there's the ring; but hush our shame, and you shall never want good fare again." "Be silent!" exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plan's rers betray themselves; "be silent! I have it all." Some geese were feeding before the windows; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat; & then declared that the large goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. "Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has, with a well concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide myself with a meal likewise." No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjurer was told to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being well beaten, should he fail. "Alas!" he muttered out, "poor Cricket, thou art taken." "He's right!" the Nabob cried; "give him a purse of gold; I honour such talents as his." It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

NEGROES
For Sale, or Hire.
A woman, 40 years of age, a good plain cook, Her daughter, aged 16—One boy 14 years of age. A girl 11 years of age. A girl seven years old; and a boy four years old.—Inquire at this office
Sept. 21.

Domestic Fire Engines.
The subscriber has received, and offers for sale, a number of the newly invented Fire Engines, which are very useful for a variety of purposes; such as watering a Garden, Tobacco Beds, washing windows, pavements, carriages, &c. They will force the water to the roof of a two story house, and can be worked by one person.—price \$7.
George Shaw
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ELOQUENT ADDRESS
The Rev. Mr. STANBURY, of Albany, at the 4th Anniversary of the American Bible Society, in New York, on the 11th May, 1820.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 28.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For the City of Annapolis.

Col. HENRY MAYNARD, and
ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esq.

For Calvert County.

Thomas Blake, Joseph W. Reynolds,
Gustavus Weems, Samuel Turner.

For Prince-George's.

Col. Francis M. Hall, George Semmes,
Thos. T. Somerville, Thomas Brooke.

For Frederick.

Alexander Warfield, Robt. G. M'Pherson
Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter.

For Dorchester.

Benj. W. Lecompte, Michael Lucas,
Edward Griffith, Dr. Wm. Jackson.

For Worcester.

Ephraim K. Wilson, William F. Selby
Thomas N. Williams, Charles Parker.

For Talbot.

John Goldsborough, Nich's Thomas,
Robert Remond, Wm. H. Tighman.

For Caroline.

Gen. Wm. Pottier, James Houston,
Maj. R'd. Hughes, Thos. Goldsborough.

For Allegany.

William Hilleary, William Reid,
Thomas Blair, John Scott.

For Montgomery.

Ephraim Githier, Benjamin S. Forrest,
William Barnes, Henry Hiding.

For Cecil.

George B. Milligan, Nich's Hild of St.
Henry Stump, James Jannay.

For Kent.

Frederick Boyer, James F. Brown,
John B. Eccleson, Richard S. Thomas.

JOHN H. D. LANE.

Will be supported as a candidate to represent
Anne Arundel county in the next Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland.

By Messrs. VERNON
August 14.

WILLIAM BARFIELD.

Will be a candidate to represent Anne Arundel
county in the next Legislature of Mary-
land.
Aug. 26.

Arrival of the British Minister.

On Tuesday morning arrived here
H. B. M. Frigate SPARTAN, of
46 guns, commanded by W. F. Wise,
esq. from Portsmouth via Madeira,
having on board Stratford Canning,
esq. the British Minister, and Mr.
Charles F. Wilmot, his Secretary.
At eleven o'clock salutes were in-
terchanged between the frigate and
Fort Severn. Mr. Canning landed
at 2 o'clock under a salute from the
frigate.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Voters of P. George's County.

The "Independent Voter" says you
ought not to vote for Semmes be-
cause he voted in favour of a res-
olution to bring a printer before the
House of Delegates to answer for
an offensive letter directed to, and
published against Mr. Nabb, a
democratic Delegate from Talbot.

If this is vote sufficient to exclude
Mr. Semmes from your confidence,
it must be upon the constitutional
doctrine that no man is to be called
on even for an explanation of what
he shall publish in relation to public
men and measures, and that if any
shall so do or by any ways & means
silence the press, the great instru-
ment of public liberty, in this coun-
try, such a man is not entitled to the
public confidence.

This may be the constitutional
doctrine, and if so such ought to be
the exclusion, which the people
should practice against its adver-
sates. But we all recollect, that
from the great Judge Patterson,
down to our most excellent Judge
and good man Judge Johnson, all
the exponents of our constitution
agree in opinion, that the liberty of
the press consists in the right of
the citizen to publish the truth, and
not in the right to publish untruth.
The right of the legislative body to
punish a contempt against the mem-
bers or body, depends upon another
principle of civil law. How far
such bodies can exercise a summary
punishment, has heretofore been
deemed an unsettled question. We
all know that in the recent and ce-
lebrated case of Anderson in the
congress, the wisest Democratic
heads, (I mean not Doctor Kent's)
differed as to the constitutional power
of the house; and yet whoever
heard one of them assert that the
advocate of such a power, merited
the loss of the public confidence.—
Such doctrine is alone adapted,
when applicable to Mr. Semmes;
for if it be true as to one set of pub-
lic men, it must be true as to others,
let them make this concession, and
see in what folly they are involved.
The offence, which was designed

to be enquired into, and for which
Mr. Semmes voted, was committed
by a democratic Printer, against a
democratic member, James Nabb.—
He showed the publication to a de-
mocratic member, Kinsey Harri-
son.—They deliberate on the offen-
sive publication, decided that the
House of Delegates have the power
of punishing, and that they ought to
exercise it. Harrison, with that
gravity which characterized him,
and with solemnity portending the
occurrence of some great national
calamity, moves that the doors of
the House of Delegates be shut, for
that he has a proposition of vital im-
portance to the character of the state
to propose. The courtesy due to a
member of the House, ensures the
success of the motion; strangers are
excluded, clerks are reminded of
the secrecy, which is expected from
them; and then this democratic gen-
tleman announces to the house in
language designed to excite their
sympathy for the aspersed individ-
ual, and detestation against the au-
thor of his wrongs. In all this Mr.
Nabb co-operates—His soul is bent
on bringing his victim before the
house. His friends lend themselves
in his wishes. And what my friends
is the reward for such an hostility to
this liberty of the press? Why you
surely think that from that day Mr.
Nabb and Harrison for ever lose
the confidence of the democratic party.
Not so my friends, notwithstanding
the doctrine that they would
have you to apply to Mr. Semmes,
they made this member, who would
thus silence the liberty of the press
one of the executive council; thus
enabling him more efficiently to work
his down fall; and for this man and
Gross and Hall both vote! Again,
Tobias E. Stansbury publicly just-
ified the application of an irresponsible
high power to the destruction of the
press of his political enemies, yet
Gross and Hall disgraced the state,
the character of republicanism, and
the future of the state, by vot-
ing for him as speaker of the house!!

By what magic is it, that acts
when done by their friends, are re-
commendations, but when done by
their enemies, bespeak sentiments
averse to constitutional liberty?

My soul turns with disgust from
a review of such hypocrisy and
canting patriotism, and my pen re-
fuses to act longer in portraying such
wicked and palpable attempts to
mislead and pervert the intelligence
of our citizens, rendered more de-
testable, by the reflection that they
spring from men, who owing to the
political convulsions of the state,
exercise some influence in our coun-
try.

Semmes is charged with voting
away the money of the state in a
prosecution against the bank of the
United States, "to test its constitu-
tionality." He did, vote in favour of
a resolution, "and so did all the dem-
ocrats except four or five, to employ
council to argue the constitutional
power of the legislature, to enforce
a bank, not deriving its act of incor-
poration from the state government,
to pay a tax. What ignorance, or
what perversion does this party
in every step of his composition, ex-
hibit? The state of Maryland had
imposed an annual tax on our own
banks, the proceeds of which were
set apart for the education of the
children of the indigent. The Bank
of the United States located an of-
fice of discount in Baltimore. Its
extensive capital enabled it to cur-
tail the discounts of our own Bank,
and then threatened, what has since
been realized, to sink the value
of the state's interest, and that of
its citizens, in our differe it Banks.
It was deemed by the legislature ad-
visable to lay a corresponding tax
on that institution, and thus in some
degree to repair the loss, the state
would necessarily feel in the diminu-
tion of the Bank dividends. The
office of discount and deposit refus-
ed to pay the tax; a suit was insti-
tuted, and it became necessary that
some counsel should be put to ar-
gue the case in the Supreme Court
of the United States. A resolution
passed, Governor Goldsborough se-
lected Walter Jones esq; a man of
great learning, to argue on the part
of the state. In this we see nothing
but what is praise worthy, the at-
tempt to increase the revenues of
the state, so as to guard against di-
rect taxation, must be approbated
by all except those who dread lest a
portion of it should be set aside for
the education of the poor. This may
be the reason why the "Independ-
ent Voter," disapproved the
appropriation.

DETECTOR.

September 28, 1820.

For the Md. Gazette.

To the Voters of P. George's County.

IN the political struggle which now
convulses our country, every suggestion
can better the condition of the democratic
cause is presented to the public consid-
eration. Its advocates disregard the injunc-
tions of truth, and assail the public char-
acter of those to whom you have entrusted
heretofore the power of legislation. This
is however of annual recurrence. The un-
principled of the party enjoy a political hol-
iday before each election, and riot in the
massacre of public character. This how-
ever has been confined but to a few whose
censure has produced but little effect on the
public sentiment. I have heard that during
the last week, a gentleman entitled to its
attention, for the many political honours
which he has received from our hands, en-
tered the list of claimers, and at a public
meeting at Marlborough, indulged in stric-
tures upon his political enemies, displaying
the weakness of his intellect, the bitter-
ness of his political hatreds, and his hostil-
ity to measures designed to promote the
general happiness. To Dr. Kent I allude.
It was to have been anticipated, that when
he assumed the attitude and posture of a
public declaimer, that he would have been
a manly and ingenious enemy, and that
he would have elected as the ground of
reproach against those whose elections he
opposed, measures of general and state po-
lity, and that he would have abandoned to
his underlings the dirty work of exciting
the public feeling against his political en-
emies, for acts of legislation designed to
give lustre, political intelligence, and ad-
vantage to this district of country, but which
from their very nature might be tortu-
ously unprincipled and party men to a dispo-
sition to promote the interest of the wealthy,
while that of the poor was entirely forgot-
ten. If your representative in congress shall
be convicted of this execrable and danger-
ous design, and if it is convicted on the
U. S. Congress, what cause shall we have
to justify the patriotism and public virtue
of this district, in electing as a representa-
tive one who deprecates fair, and politically
honest, to all all weapons of attack against
an opponent, now standing such attack
should eventually produce a feeling of hostil-
ity against a public institution from which
benefit is derived, and which is likely to sus-
tain such a feeling and important advantage.
While he may have been applauded for his
zeal in the election of his means of
aid, he will receive his curses for his
defection of principle, and eventually may
lose the life reputation won by him,
and being incapable of the memory of
such monumental virtues, by virtuous deeds,
resolved on and effected the destruction of
the most splendid temple erected by the
zeal to the worship of his God. Yes,
if Doctor Kent shall ever tumble the Char-
lotte Hall establishment, from its proud
and useful eminence, by his misrepresen-
tation, the memory of this country will
testify its loss by the same deep and lasting
curses that every lover of the arts, to this
day, gives to him, who then he might be
forever remembered, committed to the
flames, the most glorious work of an ar-
chitectural. If this unhallowed attempt
of him, shall however, from the good sense
and wisdom of the people, be abortive, still
he will sustain the character of an aspiring
partizan, who would, rather that his party
should triumph amidst a gloomy and dis-
tressing intellectual darkness, rather than
his political enemies should wield the power
of the state, surrounded by a blaze of
intellectual intelligence, alike glorious to
the representation of the state, and con-
ducive to the happiness of the citizens.

Could it be believed that Doctor Kent
could be so politically mad, as to assume
upon himself the task of publicly object-
ing to George Semmes, Esquire, his vo-
ting in favour of a donation from the state
treasury to Charlotte Hall Academy.
However incredible it may appear, I have
understood that it is true. From the set-
tlement of the colony till 80, it was an
admitted maxim in legislation, that an-
other duty and interest required that pro-
vision should be made for institutions, for
the liberal education of youth, in prin-
ciples of virtue, knowledge, and useful lit-
erature, in order to train up and perpetuate
a succession of able men, for discharging
the various duties, which the wants of
civil life require, with advantage to the in-
terest of the poor and unprotected. As
early as 1723, the general assembly incor-
porated schools in the several counties of
the state, and gave them funds adequate,
as it was supposed, to the expenses inci-
dental to their establishment; and the
schools thus created were called "Free
Schools." They continued under various
changes, to exist till 1774, when it was re-
presented to the general assembly, by the
inhabitants of Charles, St. Mary's, & Prince
George's counties "that the free schools in
the said counties do not separately afford suf-
ficient encouragement for proper masters,
and that it would be more convenient, for
the three counties, that all of the funds so
as aforesaid given should be consolidated,
and be united in one school, to be called
"Charlotte Hall." Therefore the legisla-
ture consolidated the funds, and directed
that trustees should be chosen from the
three counties; after this consolidation, the
school made considerable progress. The
war of the revolution arrested its tide of
prosperity, and it was doomed again to
wither, from the want of resources. Our
countrymen Covington, Somerville, Wood,
and the late Rinaldo Johnson, discovering
the immense sums annually sent abroad for
the education of the children of these coun-
ties, and at an expense which none but the
most wealthy, such as Doctor Kent and
Governor Sprigg, could alone support,
united their influence with men of similar
patriotism of the other counties, and the
school was reconstituted. In 1793, Calvert
county was suffered to enter into the con-
solidation; and in 1798 the general assembly
gave to Charlotte Hall the sum of eight
hundred dollars annually, being at the rate
of two hundred dollars for each county as
associated in its management. Whatever
honour the democratic party may claim for
the acquirements of the present governor,
it must be given to this seminary. Mr.
Stevens of the executive council, may also
date his greatness to the institution. Indeed
we recollect but few of the young promi-
nent men of our country, whose distinction
and honours have not sprung from the
wisdom and providence of this endowment,
for the parents of but few were equal to
the expense of a foreign education. No farther
legislative grant was made to it till eighteen
hundred and sixteen. In the intermediate
time, the revenues of our state were en-
larged by the receipts of the bank stock

from England, and the state had been from
the money thus received, to Maryland
Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Har-
ford, Cecil, Kent, Talbot, Queen Anne,
Dorchester and Somerset counties, from
five to eight hundred dollars each annually,
for the support of their respective acad-
emies. In eighteen hundred and sixteen,
Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St.
Mary's, their delegates from a principle
of distributive justice, demanded from the
legislature that their respective counties, in
addition to the sum of eight hundred dollars be-
fore given, should receive a sum equal to five
hundred for each county; and so convinced
were the legislature of the perfect equality
of this request, that they granted to the
school, in which the interest of the four
counties had been so long consolidated, a
sum of \$1200. Mr. Semmes was a member
of the house, he supported the proposition,
and now has the happiness of knowing that
the trustees of this school have the means,
by this donation, of adopting four children
and have resolved to do so, (one from each
of the consolidated counties) of indigent pa-
rents, and to clothe and to educate them, in
a manner alike honourable to the institu-
tion, beneficial to the country, and to gladden
the hearts of their ancient men. Thus
we may expect, at no distant day, to see
some youth of our county bust upon the
public gaze, become the advocates of their
people and display talents, which had not been
for this sum thus voted for by Mr. Semmes,
(and not one cent of which comes from your
pockets) would for ever have been buried un-
der the chilling weight of the father's penury,
and for such blessings as these, flowing
from the agency of one of your candidates,
can you banish him from your confidence?
Can you, my fellow citizens, withhold
your suffrages from a man, who has en-
abled us to educate our children at this
seminary of learning, equal to those of the
most wealthy and arrogant of our planters?
Is it their interest, and the interest of their
rising offspring, to enhance the price of tu-
ition, for then their sons alone will be learn-
ed, and enabled to rule and govern, for we
all know that "learning is power".

Such policy and state regulation pro-
ducing such a result may suit the ulterior
designs of the rich and powerful, who arraign
Mr. Semmes before you for a vote, which
ought to unite the good of every party in
his support, but whenever such costly insti-
tutions shall alone be found, then will com-
mence the degradation and servitude of every
rank of citizens save that of the most wealthy
order.

Never have these cavillers against Mr.
Semmes, in their long legislative life, sup-
ported a proposition from which such last-
ing and essential advantages will be derived
to our citizens; our children can now be well
educated and instructed as at the Doc-
tor's, or the Governor's at an expense of one
hundred and twenty dollars a year. And, when
it was not for this system, those whose pa-
rents could not pay a four hundred dollar
year at some foreign school would re-
main, with a manifest superiority, pre-
senting all rivalry, on the side of the descendants
of those wealthy opponents of Mr. Semmes.
The history of this school exhibits at the
present moment, a striking confirmation of
this assertion. In some of its classes are to
be found the children of industrious me-
chanics, and honest overseers, who would
have the boldness to dispute a thesis with
the children of their proud and wealthy em-
ployers, and not only have the boldness to
dispute, but also the courage to win the re-
ward of superior acquirements, the result
of an industry dependent upon itself, and
not on the adventitious aid of wealth, and
the pride of ancestry.

Those who are acquainted with the influ-
ence of wealth, suddenly and unexpectedly
acquired, on the human mind, know full
well that it intoxicates its possessors, and
induces a belief that they who enjoy it are
superior to the rest of their fellow mortals,
who move not in the same wealthy circle,
and that it renders them callous to the wants
of their fellow men.

Hence springs the indifference, if not the
hostility of such men to every system of
education, which places within the reach of
men of ordinary fortunes the means of edu-
cation—for they know that in this govern-
ment, that education triumphs over all the
sneers and contempts that may be directed
against it, by the purse-proud, and those
who claim merit from their long line of an-
cestry, displayed in their genealogical tree,
suspended by the side of their coat of arms,
in the most conspicuous part of their family
mansions. This is that education has a
natural tendency to equalize all ranks. Mr.
Semmes, in his private and public life, has
been the warm advocate of this equality, and
he would employ education as the surest
means of prostrating all this pride of wealth
and family.

Never will they forgive Mr. Semmes for
this generous propensity of his heart, dis-
played alike in private and public life, and
for this vote, designed for your good, and
intended to place within your reach, the
means of exhibiting your children to the
public consideration, with the same adven-
turous for the public confidence, and as well
prepared to sustain their character in life,
as their own descendants.

The preceding hypothesis is confirmed
by the history of the legislative acts of this
state from 1801 till 1812. During that pe-
riod, the democratic party constituted a
majority of both branches of the state le-
gislature. The revenue of the state, aris-
ing from remittance of the bank stock
received from England, was beyond all for-
mer example productive, yet these cold-
blooded politicians, who affect now such a
sensitivity for the bettering of the condition
of the indigent, neglected to mature a sin-
gle act of the general assembly, by which
either instruction, or any other direct good
was given to them!! Doctor Kent was,
during a part of this time, a member of the
senate, yet he charges Mr. Semmes with an
intention to injure his interests!! Oh! shame
where is thy blush!!

I pray you pause on these facts, which
the most self confident of the party dare
not, under their signature deny. Mr.
Semmes however can shew two instances of
his devotion to the interest of those who are
now the peculiar objects of democratic af-
fection, and that in a short legislative life.
When the different bank charters were a
bout to be renewed, a federal member of the
house of delegates proposed, that they
should pay a bonus to the state, and that this
sum thus paid should be forever set apart
as a permanent fund for the education of
the children of parents too indigent to support
the expense of instructing their offspring.
It was to have been expected that such a
proposition would have been carried by
acclamation. This expectation however
was for some time disappointed, by the de-
mocratic party, who in the senate of Mary-
land arrested the passage of this philantro-

pic proposal. Mr. Semmes having been
opposed in the passage of this bill, which
the most ardent of the democratic party
were provided for, united in the passage
of a resolution, giving to Charlotte Hall
sum, by the means of which the children
of men who were not equal to the expense
of sending their children abroad, but who
were not indigent enough to have their
education at the public expense, might be
instructed in their own neighbourhood, and
for this parental care, he is entitled to
all thanks, as profound as the wisdom of
Egypt, shall pervade this whole coun-
try. Bear it in memory, that Mr. Semmes
voted in favour of the bill, which was
whether it should go to Doctor Kent's
county for the education of the poor, or
that seminary. We had already received
a fair distribution of the poor fund, and
man would have been bold enough to
ask the legislature to give to him a
dollar out of the state treasury, in addi-
tion thereto—because he must have been
satisfied that he would have been long
set apart for that object, save that it
had been divided among all the counties,
altho' other counties had received a
portion from the state, for they reason-
ed that it had been because they had com-
pleted the prerequisites of the law in re-
gard to suitable buildings for an academy.
Now the time when this donation was
under discussion, and Mr. Semmes was
on to vote, the poor of the county could
have had the benefit of it, because it
no part of the poor fund, the county
not have received it for an academy, but
buildings had been erected, and it be-
not, in this situation, voted for the
to this seminary, every voter will
satisfied, that a greater benevolence
have been raised against him, by the
who now seek his political ruin, with
any regard to the means employed to
it, than has now been exerted by him
in its favour.

Never have I felt more indignation
in the implication of my party, by
the request of the enemies of Mr. Semmes,
withdrawing my confidence from him, be-
cause while he was in our midst, he was
the benefactor of education, religion and
instruction, over the heads of the indig-
ent and honest yeomanry of the country,
enabled us, the poor, to insure our
children, so that they may rival the
of the great nobles in the land, in
honours and emoluments of public
employment.

Let us make a common cause. Let
us to the other candidates, devote our
party, if we think proper, but Mr.
Semmes, let us not ask is he a federalist
a democrat? for we have proof that he
is a contributor to our happiness and
prosperity, by giving us the means of edu-
cation, and in a manner which we
not have done, we have this donation
to Charlotte Hall, and that for this he
is honoured and glorified by those who
monopolize all the learning and dis-
tinction for their pampered sons.

He has displayed a commendable
courage, in procuring, amidst the in-
fluence of the public money among the
counties, a portion of it, to be re-
turned to the state, in order to be
employed in a public seminary, in part
of our own citizens, where men of
ordinary wealth may give to their
colleagues education, and without the
aid of the same limited property, would
have been able to have educated their
for this boon, I will never cease to
Mr. Semmes, and whether he shall
be a democrat, or a federalist, for this
this union of the aristocracy of the
to politically oppress him for this
which he has given to us, he shall
have my vote, the vote of

A FATHER, AND THE SON.

POOR MAN.

For the Md. Gazette.

The author of the paragraph
the Maryland Republican of the
instant, is informed, that B. P.
wishes and invites him to come
with his authentic references.
When this is done, some other
references" will be produced, and
will not be very gratifying to
of his friends, and which will
probably be very pleasing to
chuckling idiot himself.

Indian—Cora.

From the Federal Republican
COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

Mr. Harris speaks of the
hoods and misrepresentations
ed upon the public with his
with that contempt and horror
becomes an honest man and a
citizen, but he has too much
for himself to notice them for
or in the same channel. A
friend, and not the enemy of the
tor of the Patriot paper, I was
permitted to add, that a dose
of decorum, if not of private in-
him from allowing to his corre-
dent, such an outrageous
with the name of a man, who
well known as the former, pi-
piety, integrity, industry, and
but unassuming habits.

Sept. 13.

DRAGGON GALE.

The 10th instant we were visited by the most destructive and violent gale of wind which ever occurred within the memory of our inhabitants. In this place the country, the horrors of it were severely felt, and its effects were almost impossible to describe. Some of our streets were almost impassable by the trees which are lying prostrate, and the mails can neither arrive, nor depart, so generally the bridges were washed away. There are no direct accounts from the country, but we fear the crops are ruined. However severely the gale was felt here, it was on the whole less severe than in the N. E. but more generally blowing from the N. E.

About sunset the scene became awful, the wind increasing in force and the tide rising with great impetuosity. At about 10 o'clock the church was blown down, and many inhabitants were seen removing from the houses as the tide & wind increased. The gale continued to increase, and by 11 o'clock there was one of the most violent hurricanes that has ever been experienced. At this hour the wind began to blow from the N. E. and it increased in force, bringing with it a heavy rain, so that no house in the village could entirely resist their violence. The wind about one o'clock began to have backed as far as N. W. from which quarter it continued to blow, but with increased violence till the morning. From investigation which has been made, it appears that the tide rose about four feet (perpendicular), and that the common spring tides were full as high as the hurricane of 1804. The Mercury in the thermometer, as is usual in our fall gales, during the violence of the storm, without variation—the point which it stood during this hurricane was 77°—it began to fall as the wind subsided, and at 8 o'clock on the morning was as low as 72°.

Marion Escape.—The stage on Monday from Charleston to this place was impeded by fallen trees and other obstructions, the passengers might expect to spend the night in the stage, and come on. Dr. A. Solo was riding on when a tree fell suddenly on the horse's head, crushed the horse to death. Dr. Solo happily found himself uninjured.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.
EFFECTS OF THE STORM.
No Northern Mail was received in this city yesterday from beyond the mountains. From the following facts of letters, it appears that it will be several days before we can expect to receive them with regularity.

A letter, dated at Georgetown, 13th inst.

The storm here has been dreadfully severe, although no considerable damage is done to the town—our houses and trees are almost all down; the chimneys blown off—I have heard from North-Inlet—they report the gale to have been more severe there, than any within the collection of the oldest journeymen in this place. Mr. WALDO and his family left their house at 12 o'clock Sunday, taking refuge at Mr. B. TAPPALE's; a few hours after the gale came down, destroying every thing they had in it. Mr. GIBBS, a merchant, and Mrs. THURNTON's house are down; also the Church—lost. From the country we have heard nothing; the roads are impassable. No Northern Mail for the last three days. I much fear we are not the only, nor the latest sufferers.

ANOTHER LETTER.
Georgetown, September 13.—I am much distressed after the horrors of Sunday night, to inform you that your friends at North-Inlet have escaped without serious injury. It is a most dreadful gale; but provisions, violently, instead of 14 or 15 hours, as it usually does in such N. E. or N. W. and W. instead of 24 or 36 hours, as it is most common. We suffered very severely in our crops, but as yet have no satisfactory particulars. I believe we should have met with nearly a total loss of our crops, and perhaps our lives would have been destroyed, but for the wind's changing in the way mentioned. Fourteen or fifteen houses or out buildings were more or less injured at the Inlet, and the Church and three houses were blown down—but no lives were lost. Some chimneys, & trees, fences, &c. were blown down in this town—but no other damage done.

A letter from Mr. Jones, the Mail Contractor, dated at the Thirtymile house, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning says—No Mail from the North. The driver informs me, that all the bridges from Georgetown to Pee Dee are gone, and it is impossible to pass in any way. The driver attempted to go, but was forced to return to Georgetown. I am fearful it will be some days before you will get mail. I will get them on to Georgetown as fast as I can. I have been all day clearing the road and mending the bridges, and am in hopes to have it in two or three days more, passable for Carriages.

A Jury of inquest was held on Wednesday last, before J. H. STRAVENS, Esq., on the body of ARCHIBALD GRAMM, found dead under a large back building in John street, near King street Road, which had been blown down during the storm on Sunday night. It is supposed that the deceased had taken refuge in the building from the severity of the storm.

The Jury returned a verdict, that he came to his death by the falling of the building.

THE DIVINING ROD.
The art of the Divining Rod, or magick wand, has been in practice for several centuries. It has its origin in Germany, but by whom it is uncertain. It was used at first in Europe, for the purpose of finding metals and minerals; and afterwards, in France, was even employed by impostors for the discovery of stolen property, and to identify characters guilty of crimes. Until within these few years, it was always considered as an art similar to that of animal magnetism, founded on error and deception—but from a series of experiments which have been made and repeated by some of the first experimental Philosophers in France, the art of the Divining Rod now begins to assume a scientific form; and the laws by which it is directed, are ascertained with nearly the same accuracy, as those of Electricity and Galvanism. The uses to which it may be applied, are perhaps even more extensive than those of other sciences; and in this country particularly, it is capable of being rendered extremely advantageous.

The following are the results of experiments which have been made: 1st. A single twig of any tree whatever, when newly cut, will diverge a certain number of minutes or degrees from its proper position, when brought directly over or in the immediate vicinity of any conducting substance, such as metals or water. But the best conductors for Electricity and Galvanism, are not the best for the Divining Rod. Water is found to be more powerful than any of the metals, and salt water still more powerful than fresh. The degree of attraction also depends considerably upon the substance interposed between the conductor and the Divining Rod.

2d. Although a twig from any tree will prove the experiment; yet some trees are found to answer much better than others—the Hazel, the Peach, and the Cherry, are said to be superior in this respect. A forked twig will also diverge more powerfully than a single twig.

3dly. If the twig be suspended by an Electric, or in immediate contact with an Electric, no divergence will take place.

4thly. The angle of divergence depends in a great measure upon the nature of the conductor which is used. The human body is found to produce a greater degree of divergence than any other substance—and the bodies of some individuals produce the effect in a most surprising degree, while in other individuals the action is scarcely perceptible. The effect is also found to vary with the state of the system. What appears most surprising, is that in the same individual, the greater the state of debility, the greater the effect produced. If the skin of the human body be moistened, particularly those parts in immediate contact with the Divining Rod, the effect is

much increased. Salt water or a weak solution of the muriatic acid, has been found to be the best fluid for this purpose.

5thly. The most effectual mode of using the Divining Rod is as follows:

The operator to be barefooted in making the experiment—and to have the soles of his feet and his hands well moistened with salt water, or such a solution of muriatic acid, as will not prove disagreeable. The Divining Rod to be a forked twig of peach, cherry, or hazel tree. He holds the extremity of each fork by one hand, in such a manner that the twig may rest in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, having the cut extremity upwards. The operator, holding the twig carefully in this position, walks slowly forwards, and so soon as he approaches any subterraneous water or metal, not more than twenty feet below the surface of the earth, the twig begins to turn or bend forwards. If the metal or water be but a few feet below the surface of the earth, the twig turns entirely over, with the cut extremity pointing towards the earth.

The same effect will take place with many individuals, without being barefooted, or without having skins moistened—but if the above precautions be taken, the experiment will succeed with every person.

6. If the operator, in making the experiment, has silk stockings, or wears silk gloves, no effect will be produced.

The Divining Rod has been practised in the western country, for many years, with the greatest success, in the finding of water; and there are several gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, & whose veracity is unquestionable, with whom the experiment invariably succeeds. There are also two gentlemen in Richmond, who are well known would never attempt to impose upon the public, equally desirous of the use of it. These are the Rev. Dr. Blair and Mr. John Foster. The latter I have seen myself make the experiment.

The European theory to explain the phenomena of the Divining Rod, is briefly this. The conductor, whether water or metal, is supposed to form, with the superincumbent earth and the fluid of the human body, a Galvanic circle, and more perfect this circle is, so much the more powerful will be the action of the Divining Rod.

Thus, what was regarded only a few years ago as a deception, practised by impostors and the credulous, is now cultivated, improved, and made the study of men of science.

Petersburg Courier.

HYPOCONDRIA CURED.

The wife of a respectable farmer having suffered much from this disease, fancied that she should die, and often assembled her friends around her bed to witness her closing scene. After repeated false alarms, they became convinced that she laboured under a disease of the mind, and advised her husband to favour her belief about dying. Not long afterwards she was again attacked with her old disease, and posted off a boy to the corn field, for her husband to come and see her die. The husband hastened to her bedside, where he found her apparently in the last stages of life. She informed him that in one hour her soul would wing its way to the mansions above, and before her death she wished to know what he would do with the children when her care of them should be at an end. A thought struck him to try the power of vexation: he told her, therefore, with great apparent seriousness, that his thoughts had been very anxiously employed on the subject, but at length he came to the resolution, for the sake of the innocents, which he trusted would set her mind at rest on their account; in short he had resolved, as soon after death as decency would permit to marry Molly Brown, (an old maid to whom she had a peculiar dislike. This was too much—the good mother instantly jumped up, & swore Molly Brown should never be a step-mother for her children. A complete cure took place, and the image of Molly Brown never failed to check the least symptoms of relapse.—*Gallop Gazette.*

Extract of a private letter.

Ancona, (Italy), July 9.
"The affairs of Ali Pacha become worse and worse, several of his generals have abandoned him and some of them have taken up arms against him. Wherever the troops of the

Grand Seigneur appear, the general proclaims, by sound of the trumpet, that he does not come to make war upon the Albanians, but only against their tyrant Ali. In consequence of these pacific proclamations, all the inhabitants lay down their arms and the population revolt against the rebel Pacha. He has already lost the districts of Tricold, Messalongi, and several others. Every thing indicates, that his troops will disperse on the approach of those of the Porte.

"In consequence of the presence of the Ottoman fleet in the Adriatic Gulf, not a single Albanian vessel has ventured with goods to the fair of Sinigaglia."

New-York, Sept. 20.

A Sea Fight.—The ship Washington Page, of Providence, from Canton for Amsterdam, was spoken in the Straits of Sunday, May 23, taking in water. Capt. Page informed, that after clearing the Gaspar Strait, he was attacked by four Malay (prahu) galleys, and beat them off, a ter expending the most of his ammunition.—*American.*

Salem, (N. Y.) Sept. 14.

A pensioner one hundred and thirty four years old!—On Friday ast, the Court of Common Pleas of this county closed an arduous session of nearly two weeks. A number of pensioners appeared to make the necessary oaths and inventories to procure a continuance of their pensions; they were principally decrepit, poor and desolate old men.—HENRY FRANCISCO excited universal interest. His health is good; his hair is firm on his head; he walked to the Court-house, and came above thirty miles to attend court, and yet he is according to his own oath, and sufficient testimony besides to induce implicit belief, one hundred and thirty-four years of age.

He was a soldier in the English service and beat the drum at the coronation of Queen Ann. He served many years under the Great Duke of Marlborough; he was at the battles of Benheim and Ramillies—battles, whose very name excite the liveliest emotions of the human heart. What a world this man has seen! He has survived the three long reigns of the House of Brunswick, and bids fair to outlive the fourth. The Duke of Marlborough, under whom he so long served, died in old age and Francisco has survived him a whole century.

From the Jamaica Chronicle, received at the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Kingston, July 29.
By the Raleigh we learn that the Governor of Carthage had 2,500 troops to defend that fortress against the threatened attack of the Independents. The colonel of the regiment of Leon, stationed in that city, has arrived here having refused to take the oath to the new Constitution.

Accounts had reached Chagres from Panama, announcing the death of George Gore—as also the arrival there of the U. S. frigate Macedonian, from San Blas, with between 4 to 500,000 dollars, 2,000 of which were put on board the Ontario, and the remainder were to be shipped in the Sophie.

One of Lord Cochrane's cruizers, called the Rosemira, with it is said, about three millions of property on board, had a severe engagement with the Spanish frigate Primevera, and succeeded in beating her off. The Capt. of the Rosemira was killed during the action.

One of Brion's squadron, a brig, Com. Staff, has been totally lost on a reef about four miles to windward of Carthage. The crew saved, and arrived at Savanilla.

Genl. O'Everus and his suite, amongst whom is the son of the celebrated Irish Harrier O'Connell, sailed yesterday morning from Port Royal, in the schooner Frederick, for the Spanish Main. The General will assume, till the arrival of Bolivar, the command of the army in vesting Carthage.

A few days since we informed our readers, that the Governor of Carthage had ordered all the inhabitants to quit that city, who were unable to lay in a stock of provisions for six months. By the schooner Esperanza, which arrived here from Carthage on Friday night, we have, however, received intelligence that after they had complied with these orders, further commands were issued by which all those who have not a certain property to defend, are forcibly driven from their homes. Many persons have availed

themselves of the opportunity of escape afforded by the shipping which have left the port for this island and Cuba, but the great majority of the population will be necessarily driven into the country. No information has been received respecting the conduct likely to be adopted by the Generals of the Independents in consequence of this measure; but it is mentioned in private letters that their main body was not more than a league distant from the place, and that their advanced posts were within gun shot of the walls. Every part of the suburbs had been raised to the ground to prevent their affording shelter to the besiegers.

Planters Bank of Prince Georges County,

September 21st, 1820.
The Board of directors of this Institution, having this day declared a dividend for the last six months, ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent per annum, the same will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, the 25th instant.
By order.
Truman Tyler, Cashier.

Anne Arundel County, to-wit:

I hereby certify, that Charles Hammond of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a dark bay gelding, about nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high, a star on his forehead, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock, with the letters S C shod all round, and switch main and tail, paces, trots and gallops; and has been worked in greys. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 22d day of September, 1820.

Thos. W. Turner.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take the said horse away.

Charles Hammond.

5 DOLLARS REWARD

Stolen from the landing at Slippery Hill, on Friday night last, AN ASH OAR, about twelve feet long, painted green, leathered near the handle, and has part of an iron hoop round the blade. The above reward will be given on conviction of the offender, or one dollar upon the oar being delivered at this office.

Taken up a drift

By the subscriber, between Sandy Point and the Bodkin, a small Row Boat, about twelve feet long, with the stern sheets painted white. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have her again.

Robert Dockins.

New and very cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Best Saxon Black and Blue Cloth
Fancy and London Brown do
Fashionable Mixtures do
Double Milled Drab do
Second do
Black, Grey and Light Mixtures
Light and Dark Mixtures
Fashionable Light Cord
White and Coloured Marseilles
Olive Cord and Flannels, &c.
And other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Any or all of which will be made up in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the shortest notice.

For Sale

Part of a Tract of Land called "Portland Manor," now occupied by the subscriber, containing from 75 to 100 acres, in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. This land is in a high state of cultivation and admirably adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, a good proportion of meadow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of this land, as persons desirous of purchasing, will no doubt wish to view the premises, which will be shown on application to

JOHN WEEKES.

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution, having appointed Mr. Edward Sparks Professor of English and Grammar, give notice that a school will be opened in the College on Monday the 25th inst. in which Pupils may obtain a complete English education and the rudiments of the Latin language if required. The Board of Trustees can with entire confidence recommend Mr. Sparks as a gentleman in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of his situation, he having been examined as to his qualifications in their presence.—Price of tuition \$24 per annum payable quarterly in advance.

**LANDS FOR SALE,
OF GOOD QUALITY,
In the neighbourhood of Annapolis,
consisting of the
RISING SUN FARM,**

Formerly a Tavern—the land adjoining formerly held by Edward Baldwin—and also adjoining a body of Woodlands, known by the name of *Salmon Hills*, containing together upwards of 500 acres. These lands have nearly all been enclosed by a good fence; and much improved by plaster and clover, which operate with very great effect. The soil is generally of a red loam, and is susceptible of great fertility by clover cultivation—best of tobacco is made in the neighbourhood, especially on lands of this quality. There have been many improve ments added to the houses and many other conveniences erected, since it has been in the hands of the present possessor.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given to the purchasers, on paying one fourth of the purchase money down, and annual interest on the unpaid portions.

Also for sale the Land formerly held by Henry H. Brown, called "Prospect Plains" containing about 250 acres, in which Mr. Webb may reside, under certain covenants. This land is very advantageously situated on the banks of the Severn, and has a most convenient landing on Plum Creek, is bounded by Plaster, and is of the best quality. The terms of payment are the same as those of the Rising Sun Farm. Apply for particulars to Mr. James P. Webb, the present possessor, at his residence in Annapolis, or to the subscribers in Baltimore.

I also offer for sale the land called

BODKIN NECK,

on the 21st of March, and the Bay, containing upwards of 100 acres. This land is held by tenants in several covenants, yielding a good rent. A part of it has commodious dwellings on it, and is in a high state of improvement. The supply of manure by depots from the Bay, is beyond the wants of the land. There is an abundance of deer and wild turkey on the land, and a great portion of it is in wood of second and original growth. Its vicinity to Baltimore, its fisheries, and other circumstances independent of its value as a farm, give it great advantages.

I will also sell all the lands that are known by the name of "The Connection and Howard's Farm," lately held by Major F. Dorsey and Mr. Yeallhall, adjoining the Blackhorse Tavern, nine miles from Annapolis. These contain together about 600 acres, and constitute one of the best positions for a farm of any location in that section of the country.

The quality of the soil is of the best, similar to the best lands on West River. Plaster and clover will in one year produce great fertility, and wheat may be raised on it, yielding a great crop, as may be seen by the crops within the neighbourhood on lands of similar quality. There are the best natural meadows on this farm, of any in the neighbourhood. A long credit will be given to the purchaser for the greatest part of the money. Apply to Mr. Joseph Sands in Annapolis, or the subscribers in Baltimore.

Richard Caton,
James Nelson,
July 20, 1820, if.

**LAW OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1819.**

Just published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price One Dollar.

ALSO,
**THE VOTES & PROCEEDINGS
Of the same Session.**
Price—\$1 50.

March 23.

Two Overseers Wanted

For the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Doctor H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber.

Charles Waters,
Waters Ford 14 miles from Baltimore.
Aug. 17, 1820, if.
The Editor of Easton Gazette, will insert the above 6 weeks and send his account to C. Waters.

**PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed
at this Office**

CITY HOTEL.

*That Well Known Establishment, the
Union Tavern & City Hotel,*
Formerly kept by George Mann, in the City of Annapolis, has lately been purchased, and is now occupied by

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Who has opened a large and commodious TAVERN, where Boarders and Travellers will receive the most unremitted attention, and the best of every thing which the seasons afford.

Those who formerly favoured him with their custom, may be assured that every exertion will be made, and his personal aid given, to render them perfectly satisfied, and he invites those who have never witnessed his desire to please to give him a call, confident that if they do so once, they will repeat the visit whenever opportunity offers.

The Best Liquors, and fare of every kind that can be procured, shall be offered to his customers, and the greatest attention paid to and care taken of their horses. He therefore solicits public patronage.
March 23

Notice is hereby given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October next, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress, and also to elect two persons to represent the said city in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

At the same time and place, an Election will be held for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent the said city, in the Corporation thereof.

By order,
John Mercer, Clerk Corporation,
of Annapolis.

Sept. 7, 1820.

Tobacco Lands.

The subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of Land for Sale, situated on the waters of Rhode River, in Anne Arundel county, lying between the property of Col. Meador, and the estate lately sold by him, and now owned by Mr. Conner of Prince George's county.

These lands are considered to be of the first quality for Tobacco, produce very luxuriant crops of clover, under the plaster cultivation, abound with wood and timber, and have several fine springs of water.

The improvements are three tobacco houses, a good negro quarter, and corn house. If suitable to persons desirous of purchasing, they will be divided and sold in small parcels. Mr. Gray, living with John Mercer, Jr. Esq. will show the premises. Apply in Baltimore to

March 9, 1820, if.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court
August 26, 1820.

On application by petition of Ann M. Minckley, administratrix of Samuel Minckley, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Minckley, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Ann M. Minckley, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I do by these presents require all persons from hunting within my enclosure on the Head of Severn, or trespassing in any other manner, under the penalty of the law, put in against them immediately, by the Sheriff of HAMMONT, junr.

September 14, 1820.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumption generally.
Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.
Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.
May 18.

Modern Characters
Just published and for Sale at
Geo. Shaw's Store.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. ROBINSON having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Church, recently occupied as a Tavern by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month or year. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. A lively Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may, with entire confidence, rely upon their Horses being carefully attended to.
March 23.



**The New and Elegant
Steam Boat
Maryland,**

CLEMENT VICKERS, COMMANDER.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore, for the accommodation of Passengers, Horses and Carriages.

The Maryland is not surpassed in point of elegance or speed by any Boat in the United States.

She leaves Easton on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A.M. calling at Todd's Point and Oxford, to receive passengers; arrives at Annapolis at half past one o'clock, and leaving there at half past two o'clock, arrives at Baltimore at six o'clock, P.M. the same evening.

Returning, leaves Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight o'clock, A.M. arrives at Annapolis at half past eleven, leaves Annapolis at half past twelve, and arrives at Easton at six o'clock the same evening. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia, can be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats from Baltimore, and will arrive at Philadelphia early the next morning.

All Baggage and Letters at the risk of the owners thereof.
March 2

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
May 10th, 1820.

On application of John Lawrence, executor of Jacob Chambers, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

William Smith, Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jacob Chambers, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 1st day of June, 1820.

John Lawrence, Adm'r.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

20th September, 1820

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of said bank for six months, ending on the first and payable on or after the second day of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

JONA PINKNEY, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Federal Gazette and American, will insert the above notice a week for three weeks.

Committed

To the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a Negro Man, by the name of Sam Stokes, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high. His clothing consists of an osanburg shirt and trousers, much worn, an old hat without the crown, he is much marked with the small pox—He says he is free man, and formerly lived with Mr. Stopper, Mr. Martin Mr. Potter and Mr. Charles R. Green Frederick street, Baltimore. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, &c. or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. C.

Sept. 16.

Annapolis Jockey Club Races

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Thursday the 5th day of October next, a Jockey Club purse of not less than \$300, heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Friday the 6th a colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150, heats two miles each.

On Saturday the 7th a sweepstakes of not less than \$100, heats three miles each, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning Horse on the first day excepted.

James Williamson, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, Intelligencer, Washington, Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore, Eastern Gazette and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 31st October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. J W
Annapolis Sept 7, 1820.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club

are requested to call and pay their subscription.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the Race.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A boy of steady habits will be taken to the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS.
Apply to
Annapolis, Sept 7

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th, 1820.

On application by petition of Rezin Hammond, executor of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills.

A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1820.

Rezin Hammond, executor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
August 26th 1820.

On application by petition of William H. Baldwin, administrator with the will annexed, of John Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Sewell late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August 1820

William H. Baldwin, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The Visitors of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, hereby make known, that an election of a teacher will be made at the school house, on the first Saturday in October next, and on the same day annually thereafter, and that the school is to be considered vacant on that day in every year, free for any person who may think proper to apply for the same. They therefore request all persons who may wish to take charge of this institution, to make application in writing to Brice J. Worthington, esq. President of the Board, on or before the said first Saturday in October annually, or personally to the Board on the day of election, producing satisfactory testimonials of qualification and moral character. This establishment consists of one hundred and eighteen acres of good land, a school house in good repair, and a comfortable dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family. Its location is in a very populous neighbourhood, and to a man capable of teaching the English language in all its branches, together with Latin and Greek, the visitors have no hesitation in believing it would be highly profitable. Possession given the first of January.

August 5

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAIL

OR
THE UNITED STATES.

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 28th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland.

1. From Chesapeake by Port Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.

2. Leave Chesapeake every Monday 6 A. M. and arrive at Conowingo 10 A. M. Leave Conowingo 10 A. M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P. M.

3. From Charlotte Hall along three notched roads to Fenwick's Tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

4. Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Fenwick's Tavern by 2 P. M. Leave Fenwick's Tavern at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P. M.

5. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

6. Leave Havre de Grace Monday 6 A. M. and arrive at Woodlawn at 8 A. M. Leave Woodlawn at 10 A. M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 1 P. M.

The contracts will stipulate the penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.
Postmaster General

General Post Office, August 25, 1820.

Sept. 31.

ROBINSON'S

Circulating Library, Baltimore.

Books in circulation upwards of 7000 Vols.

Catalogues, price 50 cents.

had at the Library, or on board Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.

Subscribers at \$5 a year, who entitled to a Book.

8 12

10 16

15 24

18 30

Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two Books, or set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two of more volumes equal to 4 books.

The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the Library, or on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

The public are respectfully informed that a Box is placed on board the Steam Boat Maryland, for the purpose of transporting Books from the Library, to and from the Subscribers in Annapolis and Easton. It is only necessary for a subscriber to wrap Books up and mark the package with his name, and put it on board the Steam Boat, and the Books will arrive at the Library and will be replaced to others in time to return by the next Boat. This takes all the risk and trouble from the Subscribers, and increases facility long desired by the public.

The Library is extensive and well selected, and is almost daily increased by the addition of new Publications, all of which are in circulation.

Subscribers residing out of the City of Baltimore may keep their Books month if necessary, or change them every conveyance, for which price no additional charge is made.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1820.

Ground Plaster of Paris

Manufactured, and for sale, by the subscriber, delivered at the wharf free of expence.

William Brown,

Corner of Franklin and Paca streets Baltimore, Sept. 14.

BOOTS & SHOES

Cheap for Cash.

A. MUNROE has removed his shop to the blue framed house just below the pump nearly opposite the old state where he has just received and is to be constantly supplied with a extensive assortment of Baltimore Philadelphia and New England made Boots and Shoes, which are offered for sale at the annexed very low prices.

Womens Leather Slippers at 27 1/2

do. Morocco do. 50, 60, 65

do. do. and Kid do. with heels, 1 1/2, 1 3/4

Mens Short Boots, \$3.00, \$4.00

do. fine Shoes, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25

do. do. pegged, 60, 65, 70

do. do. pumps, 60, 65, 70

do. coarse shoes, 50, 55, 60

do. do. quarter Boots, 22 1/2

do. fine do. pegged, 60, 65

do. do. pumps, 60, 65, 70

Childrens Kid & Morocco shoes 37 1/2

do. do. 37 1/2

Ladies Cordovan Slippers, 20, 25

do. do. welted shoes, 1 1/2, 1 3/4

do. Morocco do. 1 1/2

Besides, a good assortment of the kinds of Ladies Prunello, Kid and Morocco Shoes, which will be sold cheap if they were ever before offered in this city.

It is also provided with a good assortment of Calt, Kipp and Coarse Leather, Prunello Kid and Morocco, which will be made to the best manner, at short notice, and considerably below the former prices.

The Cash will in most cases be preferred, but she will be pleased to sell to particular customers on the usual credit.

N. B. Three great Trunks for sale.

Sept. 21.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAIL

OR
THE UNITED STATES.

On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 28th day of October next, inclusive.

In Maryland.

1. From Chesapeake by Port Deposit to Conowingo, once a week, 12 miles.

2. Leave Chesapeake every Monday 6 A. M. and arrive at Conowingo 10 A. M. Leave Conowingo 10 A. M. and arrive at Chesapeake by 1 P. M.

3. From Charlotte Hall along three notched roads to Fenwick's Tavern, once a week, 12 miles.

4. Leave Charlotte Hall every Wednesday at 11 A. M. and arrive at Fenwick's Tavern by 2 P. M. Leave Fenwick's Tavern at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlotte Hall by 5 P. M.

5. From Havre de Grace to Woodlawn, once a week.

6. Leave Havre de Grace Monday 6 A. M. and arrive at Woodlawn at 8 A. M. Leave Woodlawn at 10 A. M. and arrive at Havre de Grace by 1 P. M.

The contracts will stipulate the penalties for failures and delays.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.
Postmaster General

General Post Office, August 25, 1820.

Sept. 31.